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THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Volume VIII

JULY, 1901

No. 4

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THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs
and of the United States Daughters of 1812

Volume VIII

BOSTON, JULY, 1901

No. 4

Helen M. Winslow, Editor and Publisher

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NOTES.



SO GREAT is the pressure on our space for State and General Federation news this month that we are compelled to omit, with great reluctance, most of our departments and some interesting articles. Several articles for the "Open Arena" are necessarily laid over until September, also. This we regret, because so many readers are taking the liveliest interest in that department.

As the August number will be entirely given up to the Iowa biennial, correspondents are requested not to send further communications until September.

Read this number of the CLUB WOMAN and then say, if you can, that the club movement is dead in summer.

Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, acting president of the G. F. W. C., has gone to her summer home at Spring Lake, N. Y., for the season, from whence she will keep a sharp eye on the work of the G. F. W. C. all over the country.

If the CLUB WOMAN does you good and helps your club, why not mention it to others?

A Western contemporary, in a review of the recently published book by "Ellis Meredith," says "an unknown writer," and the thought comes of the "prophet in his own country." Admirers of Mrs. Stansbury will smile at the masculine pronoun which occurs in the review, and some of them will think of the adage "Whom not to know, etc." Meanwhile the author has added to her reputation as a thinker by a book which will set others to thinking.

"Now I am out of club work, or rather less in office, I need the CLUB WOMAN more than ever," writes Mrs. Ella L. T. Baldwin, former president of the Worcester, Mass., Woman's Club and vice-president of Massachusetts Federation. "You may discontinue the CLUB WOMAN. It is a good paper, but as I am not president of my club this year I do not need it," writes another, who shall be nameless. Query: Which is the better club woman?

Club women everywhere will feel a deeper sympathy than ever with the women of Jacksonville when they learn that not only the majority of the members of the Woman's Club there lost their homes in the holocaust of May 3, but that the club house, of which they were so justly proud, with all its furnishings, went up in smoke. All the records and club history were consumed, and they have nothing left. In the CLUB WOMAN for December, 1900, a very full report of the Florida state work appeared, but unfortunately there is not an extra copy left in this office. If any of our readers can spare hers, will she not send it to Mrs. Harriet Stone Fairhead, 804 Riverside avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.

Subscribers will please remember that checks and money orders must be made payable to the CLUB WOMAN; never to individuals connected with this office.

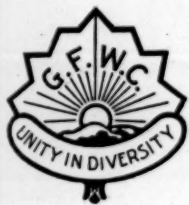
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GENERAL FEDERATION NEWS.

Report of the Art Committee.



The Art Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs desires, through its first publication in the new century, to present a concise report of what is being done by skilled women in certain definite lines of the fine and applied arts. When massed together, it presents a volume of actual accomplishment that has weight and dignity, and commands respectful attention. Its effect on the producer is to encourage the woman who wishes to work along artistic lines, by recording the success of those already thus engaged. It will be a guide in indicating what vein are already open and how they have been worked.

In drawing attention to the activity of women in the applied arts, we hope to give fresh emphasis to the value and beauty of the articles they produce, and indirectly lead to the opening of new markets for them. The application of art to handicraft opens unnumbered avenues of delightful occupation to women of refinement and education.

Originality has no wider field than that in which the ideal is to add beauty to the household with each object of utility introduced. Here the amateur may employ the cultivation resulting from a life of opportunity and leisure, or the wage earner may enter the lists to obtain an income from a congenial work.

In view of women's late appearance in the higher walks of creative art, emphasis of her contribution is permissible, both for the stimulus of women already enrolled as artists and for the encouragement of others hesitating to add themselves to the number of those who consecrate their lives to the creation of beauty through the united labor of head and hand. At a later stage we trust one chronicle will record the art history of man and woman, without distinction of sex.

One of the encouraging features of our study of woman's status in the arts today is the fact that we find our space inadequate for even brief mention of a large part of the admirable art work now produced by women.

The accompanying reports were prepared by experts, in several cases by the most eminent woman in the specified field, who may be addressed for further information and consultation.

In some instances the committee has waived its preferences, and has, when so requested, omitted names from a given report, and simply stated achievement.

Women as Architects.

Architecture as an occupation for women is in its infancy. Within the last few years only have architectural courses been open to women, and although during that time many women have been graduated, but few who entered the profession have really succeeded. There are various reasons for this failure. In the first place, when women realize that architecture means far more than the drawing of artistic pictures and attractive plans, they are discouraged and decide to enter some other branch of art where there is less drudgery and where less mechanical knowledge and business ability are required. Then, too, women for generations have been trained in domestic occupations, and when they enter

a profession which in the past has been monopolized by men, they find themselves handicapped in many ways.

I feel, however, that they have made a good beginning, and that in the near future we shall see women working in conjunction with their brothers in this calling.

The Woman's Building at the World's Fair did a great deal to encourage women to embrace architecture as a profession. Later the Atlanta Exposition had a Woman's Building, and now a woman is to design and superintend the building which represents the six New England States at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. That this New England Building is not a Woman's Building, but one which was won by a woman in competition with men, shows not only the progress of woman, but the increasing confidence which is being placed in women in the profession.

Although there is still prejudice against women architects, all must admit that woman, with her natural housewifely instincts, is in many ways eminently fitted to plan the conveniences of a home. Therefore, it is as a builder of homes that woman has achieved the largest success in the profession. Still, it seems to me that women should not be satisfied with the building of houses, but should aim to do even greater things. There are a few women architects whose work has extended to more ambitious buildings. The New Century Club in Philadelphia was designed by a woman, whose work includes also a house for a boys' private school in Cambridge. Another woman designed and superintended the erection of the largest dormitory for Harvard University students. This dormitory has its swimming tank connected by subways with the main building. This same woman has built a stone church seating over three hundred people, and she is now erecting a city club house and has designed several large fireproof, steel-construction buildings.

A short time ago the contract for providing the plans for a model city tenement house was awarded to a firm of two women. This firm has also erected a hospital building in San Francisco.

There is a Southern woman who has designed a seminary in Washington, and several large buildings, including a church and chapel and college building in Pennsylvania.

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With the progress which we have made during the short time that architecture has been open to women, I believe that we can eventually make in this most interesting of all professions as great a success as have our sisters in law and medicine.

JOSEPHINE WRIGHT CHAPMAN,
9 PARK STREET, BOSTON.

Sculpture.

Sculpture is called a masculine art, but the American woman, with her fine physique and practical mind, has already achieved an honorable rank among sculptors.

French women have long had a recognized place in the French Salon, a woman being on the jury last year.

In the middle of the past century Vinnie Ream did good work in sculpture, and gathered into her studio the great artists and thinkers of Rome. When the World's Fair was being built in Chicago, six girls went to work in one of the big studios on an equal footing with men, and equal pay, a fact remarkable in women's work. Some of the largest and best sculpture was turned out of that studio, and three of the women received medals for individual merit.

Marie Lawrence Tonetti collaborated with an eminent American sculptor in creating the big Columbus in front of the Administration Building.

Enid Yandell, Bessie Potter Vonnob and Mrs. H. H. Kitson have been admitted on the merit of their work to the membership of the National Sculpture Society. A few years ago Mrs. Huneker won the commission for a statue to be erected in memory of one of our pioneers. Miss Mears and Miss Bracken received medals at the Paris Exposition for sculpture. A woman is to make a statue of Miss Frances Willard for the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Two years ago Enid Yandell won the award in the competition for the big fountain at Providence, R. I.

The Athena at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, forty feet in height, was the work of a woman. One of the fountains at the Pan-American Exposition was made by a woman, and other pieces of sculpture in the same exposition show the strong and delicate handling of a trained woman sculptor.

Miss Cohen, in Philadelphia, is holding her own among the men. Janet Scudder is the trusted assistant of a great sculptor. Many of the small and beautiful bronzes for household decoration are the work of women. A woman is at present designing a fountain for an elegant Fifth avenue residence, and one of the most beautiful ballrooms in New York is in part the work of a woman.

Applied sculpture is most interesting, as all art is stronger when applied to a sister art. For applied sculpture in home decoration women stand pre-eminent.

ENID YANDELL,
23 EAST 75TH STREET, NEW YORK.

Women as Painters.

In many respects painting is a profession eminently fitted to the temperament and talents of women, and it is not to be wondered at that thousands of girls have chosen it as a means of livelihood.

This, however, is a fact only developed within the past ten or fifteen years, since so many fine facilities for study have been opened to them in the great cities of America and in the art centers of Europe.

Back of this period women painters were rare indeed, and one finds a very casual survey of the past generally brings to light the solitary but charming figure of Madame le Brun, and in the day-break of our own time Rosa Bonheur looms up, an impressive character, from time to time still claiming our respectful and admiring attention. At the present time many women have come well to the front as portrait and *genre* painters, one or two pushing into the very front ranks, in consequence of the acquisition of superla-

tive technical skill or the possession of vital imagination. Miss Cecilia Beaux is easily the most notable among the former; and Miss Mary Cassatt, of world-wide fame, for her remarkable impressionistic pictures. Many other clever women are crowding not far behind these two bright stars, among whom Amanda Brewster Sewell, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, and Miss B. Emmet are becoming more and more noticeable.

Imagination is a quality largely developed in woman, and has influenced the work of painters of the other sex more or less strongly in the easel and decorative pictures of the day. Decorative painting has given wide scope for the exercise of this charming faculty, and has been eagerly taken advantage of, greatly to the benefit of our surroundings, in painted ceilings, friezes and panels, where the wildest fancy is easily at home within the rules of art and good taste.

In the branch of churchly decoration Miss Maitland Armstrong and Ella Condée Lamb hold honorable place among decorators.

For women the gentleness of the labor of painting makes it very naturally a favorite pursuit, for there is nothing in the whole course of study, severe and unrelenting though it be, that a woman with gifts along that line is not fully equal to undertake and conquer. There is, however, one thing which is a very serious and constantly recurring obstacle, and that is the liability of any and every woman to marry just as she has completed her first period of hard study and prepared herself to start on a more or less successful life work. This has proved fatal to many a promising career. There are, however, some determined spirits that not only do not quail before these difficulties, but actually succeed in being good wives and careful mothers as well as able and successful painters. As a rule, however, a woman painter, if married, unless exceptional in nature or surroundings, must count on giving up from five to ten years—according to the size of her family, to the raising of her children and dealing with the many complicated problems of the life of a wife and mother. It is easy to be seen that this is likely to spoil the most promising of artistic careers, and any one undertaking it will have to face the difficulties of picking up and mending a broken thread, which is far more troublesome than beginning at the very beginning. It would seem, then, that the best advice one could give to an able and talented woman painter is to steer wide of the marriage banns if she means to achieve her ambitions through art. The richness of opportunity given in art, the manifold variety included in that little word, is so enticing that the only wonder is that the whole world, both male and female, does not rush into expression in some one of its forms. Little wonder, then, that woman, who for so many ages has been denied any outer form of competition and expression, should regard it with fascinated eyes and a secret determination to adjust her life to it in some form, if possible.

DORA WHEELER KEITH,
FLUSHING, NEW YORK.

Keramics.

From prehistoric times potting has been recognized as the "Art of Arts" among American women. The woman of the aboriginal races was always the potter.

The world-famous Rookwood Pottery of Cincinnati was founded by a woman. Its staff of artists is largely composed of women. They used the clays from their own valley to form their ware, and the flowers from their dooryards as motives for decoration. The originality brought to bear upon the production of this pottery has won rich reward in artistic recognition. Every great museum of Europe treasures examples of its ware on account of their national characteristics.

Not one of the women who has labored in this field is unknown to fame. They have been everywhere honored by national and international laurels and medals.

One of the largest art associations of this country is a Ceramic League, 90 per cent of whose members are women. Women succeed not only as art potters, but in the sterner commercial lines. One of the best glazed brick and drain-tile makers in the United States is a woman; another has owned and successfully managed a large brickyard for twenty years; and so on.

It is the purpose of this committee to recognize, encourage, and assist the development of this national art in every way in its power. It recommends the use of clays native to the locality; the motives for form and decoration to be derived from local suggestions and plant forms; the use of architectural embellishments of pottery both as building accessories and as park, lawn, and garden decorations; of making from the dust of the earth lasting things of beauty and great joy.

For decorators the use of American wares is urged. The porcelains of this country are often very beautiful in form and of excellent body and glaze, entirely worthy of encouragement and appreciation.

Our country is so extensive, its resources so varied, its flora so diversified, that there must always be fresh inspiration and individuality of style if artist potters use the material which nature offers them nearest at hand.

SUSAN STUART FRACKELTON,
1106 Cedar street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Photography.

Photography is now recognized the world over, if not as a fine art, as an applied art. Women have played no small part in bringing this about. The best professional photography in this country is being done by women. The first woman elected to the "Linked Ring"—the most exclusive photographic society in the world—is an American. Denman Ross, Professor of Aesthetics, Harvard, who is devoting himself to compiling a grammar of art, has said more than once from the public platform that a woman in this country is doing more to teach the public art with her camera than any portrait painter with his brush. A woman photographer was invited to be the United States commissioner at Paris last summer to represent the women photographers of the United States. It is claimed that the United exhibit she presented at the Photographic Congress was the feature of the hour. The Russians secured the loan of the exhibit to use as a weapon in obtaining a copyright law, which had been opposed on the ground that in photography there can be no individuality of expression. The exhibit is still in Russia, but flattering press notices are finding their way over here, saying that the work of the American women in photography has been a great eye opener and source of inspiration to the Russians.

One woman is represented by invitation in a loan collection of eighty-five photographs now being shown in all the principal cities and towns of Germany and Austria as works of art. The regular limit to each exhibitor being three prints. She has five. One woman in New York is on the staff of an important publishing house as photographic illustrator. Two women in New York photograph all the celebrities for several magazines. A woman was sent by a syndicate to intercept and photograph Admiral Dewey on his triumphal voyage from Manila. A woman made the finest photographs on record of Washington school children in action, and which caused the French to wonder at the status of our public schools and to exclaim at the types of children in attendance. The women photographers who have made the most marked success have brought to their work these same traits of character which are the essentials of success in any field—an especial adaptation for their particular branch, a concentration of energies in one direction, years of training in art schools or other fields.

GERTRUDE KASEBIER,
273 Fifth avenue, New York.

Glass Mosaics.

While for many years women have made designs for stained glass, and one well-known woman in New York personally superintends the making of stained glass windows of her own design, and one in Philadelphia has placed illuminated glass windows in churches, the actual artisan's work of cutting and putting together colored glass in the form of windows and mosaics has been done by women for less than a decade. About eight years ago one of the foremost decorating establishments of this country recognized the natural qualification of women for such work, and tried the experiment of giving a few art students the required mechanical education. A woman in sympathy with the idea found it possible to cut glass herself, and selected as assistants three students from the schools, several of whom are still working with her in the now large and successful department of women mosaic workers. Their windows are to be seen in churches and private houses in this country and in Europe. They have been especially successful in glass mosaics. The first work that they produced—a picture panel called the "Three Bishops"—was exhibited at the World's Fair, in the Tiffany Chapel. Since then they have executed a frieze of glass mosaic, ninety feet long and four feet high, illustrating the exploration of the Northwest by Marquette and Joliet, for the Marquette building in Chicago; also four figure panels, ten feet wide and nine feet high, illustrating Homer, for the Alexander Commencement Hall, Princeton, N. J. Another very successful panel—"The Lord's Supper," designed by Frederick Wilson—is in the First Independent Christ Church, Baltimore, Md. The largest, and in many ways the most interesting, work of this kind was recently placed in the chapel of the Wade Memorial Mausoleum, at Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio. This mosaic is composed of two panels, each ten feet high by thirty-two feet long, representing allegorically "The Progress of the Christian Soul from Birth to Death."

These panels are on opposite walls of the chapel and lead up to the Resurrection windows over the altar. The entire work occupied two years, a single head often being composed of a thousand or more pieces of glass, all carefully selected as to color, and accurately fitted together. The most recent work—eleven figure panels representing coin making—is now being placed in the new Philadelphia Mint. Other smaller panels are to be seen at the Second Unitarian Church, Boston; Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis; Presbyterian Church, Hudson, N. Y.; and in mausoleums at Woodlawn. This department of women workers has varied from eighteen to thirty-five in number, and has proved beyond question that women are not only equal to, but especially fitted by nature for, this branch of artisan art work. They are paid at exactly the same rate as the men of equal skill who do the same work. These men receive more per week, because their hours are longer, and they are able to produce more in a week's time; physical strength and endurance being in this, as in all other occupations, an important factor in the question of comparison between the work of men and that of women.

CLARA WOLCOTT DRISCOLL,
TIFFANY STUDIOS, 333 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Bookbinding.

Miss Ellen G. Starr, of Hull House, Chicago, allows us to quote from an article entitled "A Note of Explanation," contributed by her to the "Hull House Bulletin":

"It became necessary for me, if I were to act as I believed, to learn to make something worth making, and to do it as thoroughly well as I was able. I went to Mr. Cobden-Sanderson in London, the man who, in my judgment does the most beautiful bookbinding in the world at this time, and was so fortunate as to be received as his pupil, and worked under him for fifteen months, six hours or more every day, except a half holiday on Saturday.

"I earn my living by binding and ornamenting a few books as well as I can do it, and by teaching three private pupils as well as I can teach them. I cannot take a pupil for less than a year nor more than three pupils at a time, though more would like to learn."

A letter from Miss Starr contributes to our report the following lines, which have important suggestions for those whose aim is to do the best work in bookbinding:

"There is some danger of the old and dignified craft of bookbinding becoming a modern 'fad.' Because it is not one of the great arts, acknowledged to require years of patient effort, it is assumed to be something which can be learned in a few months. The truth is that a year of constant work is the least time sufficient to master the craft, and there are but few competent teachers who are willing to take women as pupils. Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, of London, takes a few pupils, and one is indeed highly fortunate to be received by him. Several of his pupils will doubtless be ready and competent to take pupils in the near future, probably in New York or Chicago.

"Women are received by some French binders, but under disadvantages. It is possible, however, to get instruction in Paris. In tooling, the French technique is acknowledged to be the best."

In the revival of the artist-artisan's work, with which the new century has come in, no art craft shows its influence more than that of hand bookbinding.

Two years ago Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, one of the greatest binders of the present day, said: "Women should do the best work in this craft, for they possess all the essential qualities of success—patience for detail, lightness of touch, and dexterous fingers." Women today are proving that he is right. There are at present in America a small number of women who are producing work which compares favorably with that of the best binders.

Two binderies, East and West, are already established where women may work at all the processes of this exacting craft, and where they may learn to bind a book with a perfection of detail which cannot fail to produce a satisfactory result.

Other successful workers are returning from their studies abroad, and soon hand bookbinding, which offers so large a field to women for skilled labor, will have its trained teachers and workshops in every city in our country.

FLORENCE FOOTE,
THE EVELYN NORDHOFF BINDERY,
115 EAST 23D STREET, NEW YORK.

Leather Work.

The revival of decorative leather work has opened an exceptional opportunity for woman's artistic activity. So much so, in fact, that the commercial opportunity has been forced and the market flooded with inferior work. In the present reaction there is no longer room for cheap production, though an ample field remains for choice, conscientious, individual expression, both in reproducing the old leathers of Spain, Italy and the Orient and in contemporaneous conception. Our women have recognized this opportunity, and from New York to California are producing leather work worthy in dignity and strength of the material to which it is applied.

The late Evelyn Hunter Nordhoff was a pioneer among women leather workers, and her generous effort to open up the industry for women we most gratefully acknowledge. The revival of the old process of Spanish tooling and illuminating has been conscientiously and satisfactorily accomplished by a number of women—notably the Misses Ware, of Boston, whose work at the Boston Arts and Crafts Exhibition a few years ago was greatly admired. Leather *appliqué* has undoubtedly reached its most artistic development through Mrs. Burton, of Santa Barbara, and women are producing strikingly original work in leather carving and coloring. I mention only the names of pioneers in the various styles of work, as space is somewhat limited.

Historical tradition, process, technique and design must all be considered in legitimate leather work. In the strife for original expression and temporary effect there is danger of ignoring the proper conservatism in design and color, the necessary thoroughness of process and excellence of material. Indiscreet use of ornament and the lack of technical precision result in so-called womanish work; but we are fast outgrowing the galling, comparative judgment of our work, "not as mere work, but as mere woman's work," and in leather, as in every other branch of art, woman is winning a worthy position for herself among individual workers.

THE MISSES RIPLEY,
434 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Home Weaving.

Among the arts of manufacture, that of weaving is one of the most indispensable, and covers the widest range of usefulness. Formerly this was a domestic industry, and there are still certain art qualities inherent in domestic-weaving which are impossible to machine manufactures.

The encouragement and perfection of artistic, hand-woven textiles would have an effect upon the happiness and prosperity of individual women and the commercial advancement of the country. There has never existed in the history of the world such a possibility of development of the domestic arts as exists to-day in America. On the one hand a climate and soil adapted to the production of all fibre, including silk, and a race possessing great natural ingenuity, facility, and industry; and, on the other, a great body of education, art loving, federated women, perfectly equipped for the work, actively interested in art production and perfection, and willing to give their attention to any useful public object.

Such a conjunction of knowledge and natural advantage exists in no other country. There are industries of production or manufacture, either indigenous or peculiarly adapted to every section of the country, and there are women's clubs, with art committees also, in every section. Whatever is the traditional or dominant industry, from silk raising to rag-carpet weaving, it can be made either beautiful or profitable and popular by the knowledge of these selected women.

A good beginning has already been made in various directions by individuals more or less well equipped for the work, but it needs the combined action and powerful encouragement of women's clubs to make a natural feature of American domestic industries.

CANDACE WHEELER,
115 East 23d street, New York.

Arts and Crafts of the Indian.

The decorative arts practised by the American Indians when we came among them, far from being fostered and developed by our presence, have greatly suffered, and in some cases have become extinct. Contempt for native productions was implied when we ignored them, generation after generation, until the Indians themselves turned from the beautiful handicrafts of their ancestors. To-day the young people of a tribe are rarely skilled in basket-making, the traditions of this ancient art being kept alive chiefly by the industry of old squaws. Some of the arts and crafts of the Indians are hopelessly lost, others are perilously near extinction, but may be preserved by prompt and judicious aid. The Government is extending a helpful hand through the Indian Commission. Basketry is to be revived in the Indian homes and regularly taught on the reservations in Government schools. This will furnish the Indian with a natural and congenial source of self-support, thereby preserving his self-respect and promoting his physical and mental well being. Of all Indian industries basketry is the most characteristic and varied. It is interesting, decorative, and readily adaptable to civilized uses. The Indian basket weavers have never been surpassed. The old and artistic weaves are fast becoming

ing priceless. A museum recently paid eight hundred dollars for a Pomo basket. We Americans annually pay thousands of dollars for imported baskets that could be better made at home by our needy and neglected Indian wards. The Navajos have the foundations of self-support laid in their blanket weaving, which needs only intelligent, sympathetic direction to restore it to its former artistic value. In forbidding the use of aniline dyes, our Government has wisely followed the example of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey, who foresaw the ruin of their people's rug industry through the aniline temptation. Pueblo pots should be seen more frequently in Eastern homes as jardinières. The Indians are expert workers in leather and silver, and their product in these materials should find its way into the Eastern shops. Bead-work has undeveloped possibilities in ecclesiastical embroidery as well as in the demands of the women of fashion. The Indian woman's handicraft suffers nothing by comparison with that of her most skilled white sisters; let her work be received and exhibited by the Women's Exchanges. Each article praised or purchased encourages the maker to produce another. Clubs and patriotic societies should take hand in the advancement of Indian arts and arrange exhibitions where the public may become better acquainted with Indian basketry, pottery, rugs, bead-work, leather, and silver.

A detailed study of the basketry of the leading tribes of North America is in interest hardly second to the study of the early pottery of any given people. One enthusiast, well versed in the lore of basketry, could awaken the interest of an entire community and turn the tide of public generosity in favor of the well-nigh forgotten Indian woman and her admirable arts and crafts.

NELTJE DE G. DOUBLEDAY,
111 East 16th street, New York.

Landscape Gardening.

The Women's Auxiliary of the American Park and Out-door Art Association offer the following suggestions, made by members noted for their knowledge of this art, such as F. L. and John C. Olmstead, Warren H. Manning, Thomas H. MacBride, L. E. Holden, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, and others:

1. Park designing is a creative art, requiring special training to enable the designer to suit his plan to the character of the character of the land and produce a picture harmonious in its details. The preservation of natural beautities should be the civic pride of our women. A bluff, a shore line or cove, a succession of richly-colored boulders, or a clump of trees may form the central point in a delightful scene, where the planter should use his materials as a painter his pigments.
2. School buildings and their surrounding grounds should be object lessons in architecture and landscape gardening. Our public schools should encourage the study of plants and trees with reference to their decorative use in the town, the park and along the highway.
3. The signs and billboards that so frequently mar our landscapes should be abolished.
4. Every tangled roadside thicket and every river bank has individual beauties which should be preserved, and, where possible, heightened by combined action of those whose love of nature is supplemented by special training.

MRS. ALBERT H. BROCKWAY.

In the past, requests have been made for suggestions and directions for schoolroom decoration and for lists of suitable works of art for schoolrooms. The committee will cheerfully respond to such requests.

The committee will furnish clubs with bibliographies and with suggestions for the study of history of art, and of literature as illustrated by art.

In the former case address MISS LUELLA M. STEWART, 1000 JAMES STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y. In the latter, MRS.

SIDNEY J. PARSONS, 239 W. 28TH STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Topics presented in this report will have due place in the art program of the next meeting of the General Federation. That the influence of the biennials may be rendered more lasting and widespread, it is suggested that federated clubs make it a custom to devote one or more meeting immediately following a biennial to a report and discussion of the most interesting papers of the biennial.

MRS. ALBERT H. BROCKWAY, *Chairman*,
13 GREENE AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
MISS JULIA OSGOOD,
MIDDLEBORO, MASS.

MRS. SIDNEY J. PARSONS,
239 W. 28TH STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MISS CLARA CHIPMAN NEWTON,
PERIN BUILDING, CINCINNATI, O.
MRS. WILLIAM E. THOMPSON,
879 PASCAL AVENUE, HAMLINE, MINN.

CORRECTIONS

Since the Publication of the Last Directory.

HONORARY MEMBERS.—Mrs. Margaret Polson Murray's address is changed to 20 McTavish street.

KANSAS STATE FEDERATION.—Newly elected officers: President, W. A. Johnston, Topeka; vice-president, Mrs. Nellie Daniels, Leavenworth; recording secretary, Mrs. George Barker, Lawrence; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. O. Garvey, Topeka; treasurer, Mrs. George W. Winans, Hutchinson; auditor, Mrs. W. R. Cowley, Columbus.

TEXAS STATE FEDERATION.—President, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, 402 West Twenty-Fourth street, Austin, Tex.; corresponding secretary, Miss N. E. Dilworth, Austin; members, 140; next meeting, Beaumont, 1902.

WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION.—Number of clubs fifty-eight instead of nine; number of members 2691 instead of 285.

FOREIGN CLUBS.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Lady Onslow's address is Government House, Perth. Corresponding secretary is Mrs. J. A. Nisbet, High School, Cottesloe, Western Australia. Number of members, 118.

COLORADO.—Woman's Club of Cripple Creek meets Saturdays; number of active members, 100. Mrs. Jesse S. Gale, president of W. T. K. Club of Greeley.

IDAHO.—The President of the Outlook Club of Weiser is Mrs. Bradley, instead of Beadley.

ILLINOIS.—Mrs. Otto Matz is president of Chicago Woman's Club in place of Mrs. Edwards. Mrs. Wm. Harsha, 4201 Grand Bd., president of Friends in Council of Chicago. Mrs. James Steele, 4520 Lake avenue, president of Kenwood Fortnightly of Chicago; the Public School Art Society meets second Friday from June to September. Number of members 118 active. Departments nine. President Nineteenth Century Club of Oak Park, Mrs. Martha H. Nash, of Oak Park, Ill. President of Woman's Club, of Decatur, Mrs. C. J. McConnell.

FLORIDA.—President of Woman's Club of Jacksonville, Mrs. Joseph H. Durkee.

KENTUCKY.—Mrs. Matthew T. Scott of the Woman's Club of central Kentucky, has changed her address to 127 Broadway, North Lexington.

LOUISIANA.—President of Review Club of Lake Charles, Mrs. William Briggs.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Mrs. F. L. Breed, president of the North Shore Club of Lynn, has changed her address to 22 Breed street.

President State Federation, Mrs. May Alden Ward, 281 Dartmouth street, Boston.

MISSOURI.—President the Monday Club of Webster Groves, Mrs. William Stockbridge.

NEW JERSEY.—President Wednesday Morning Club of Cranford, Mrs. John Banker.

NEW YORK.—President the Colonia Club of Brooklyn, Mrs. Mary J. Luddon.

OHIO.—President Sorosis Club of Canton Mrs. Alice D. Jones. President the Cincinnati Woman's Club, Mrs. William Christie Herron, Redway avenue, Avondale. Lakeside Federation of Women's Clubs joined G. F. W. C. June 6, 1901; president Mrs. W. C. Bunce, Oberlin, Ohio; members, 700; number of clubs, 12.

PENNSYLVANIA.—President Harrisburg Free Kindergarten and Day Nursery Association, Mrs. David Watts, "Maple Hill," Harrisburg. President West Philadelphia Junior Shakespeare Club, Miss Rena Schermerhorn, 3414 Baring street, in place of Miss Barr.

TEXAS.—Ninety-Nine Club, Mt. Pleasant, Tex., admitted June 6, 1901; president, Mrs. Mary F. Smith, Mt. Pleasant; number of members, 20; are members of State Federation.

WASHINGTON.—President the Aloha Club of Tacoma, Mrs. George Osgood. Pierce Club of Tacoma is called the Tacoma Kindergarten Club.

WISCONSIN.—President Monday Club of Ashland, Mrs. S. S. Fifield.

WYOMING.—President Woman's Club, Sheboygan, Mrs. Frances J. Tallmadge.

The Art Club, Cherokee, Ia., admitted June 15, 1901. Number of members 30. Member of State Federation. President Mrs. L. Lewis Goldie, Cherokee, Ia.

The Woman's Club of Sheridan, Wyo., admitted June 10, 1901. Number of members 15. President Mrs. Edith S. Worthington Sheridan, Wyo. The following is a list of clubs whose applications have been accepted by the membership committee:

Kalmia Club, North Attleboro, Mass. Mrs. E. G. Flint, president.

Twentieth Century Club, St. Thomas, N. D. Mrs. A. C. Hager, president.

The Outlook Club, Weiser, Idaho. Mrs. E. J. Bradley, president.

Mutual Improvement Circle, Ronceverte, W. Va. Mrs. M. K. Driscoll, president.

Woman's Research Club, Atlantic City, N. J. Miss E. S. Thompson, president.

Magpie Club, Skagway, Alaska. Mrs. Louis S. Keller, president.

Woman's Reading Club, Berwick, Ill. Mrs. Z. Perkins Allen, president.

Entre Nous Club, Mountain Home, Idaho. Mrs. Ella Perky, president.

West Side Shakespeare Club, Butte, Mont. Mrs. D. Dickson, president.

Woman's Club, Waverly, Ia. Miss Jeannette Tyrrell, president.

Woman's Club, Helena, Mont. Mrs. C. B. Van Houten, president.

Yours truly,

MINNIE M. KENDRICK.

Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter of Springfield, Ohio, who was the chairman of the program committee for the Milwaukee Biennial and who is now on the committee of local arrangements for the Los Angeles Biennial, has recently returned from a trip to California and reports excellent progress at that end of the line. Mrs. Buchwalter expects that the Sixth Biennial will be one of the finest yet, and says: "I feel sure that the California women will do all in their power to insure success."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

April 24 is the date fixed for the opening of the sixth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in Los Angeles in 1902.

The election of the local board which took place last month resulted in the following named officers forming that body. President, Mrs. R. L. Craig; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Stephen C. Hubbell; 2d vice-president, Mrs. E. T. Pettigrew; 3d vice-president, Mrs. C. P. Dorland; recording secretary, Mrs. E. K. Foster; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. B. Millard; treasurer Mrs. B. Baruch.

Mrs. A. L. Danskin, the local member of the biennial board, has been made a member ex-officio of the local board, Mrs. Mary E. Stilson, chairman of the state biennial, and Mrs. Ella H. Enderlein, club correspondent.

Much interest is manifested by the club women throughout the state in the coming of the biennial, and in Los Angeles the utmost harmony prevails in the working of the board. That body is now busily engaged in selecting the chairman of the various committees which of course is one of the most important features of the preliminary work. One especial point of interest is shown in the fact that money is already being sent in to the treasury before the committee on finance has been organized.

Many of the clubs in the outside towns have asked to render assistance and the utmost enthusiasm prevails. Among the Federated Clubs of the South is the Woman's Parliament, an organization including the seven southern counties, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego. The conventions of this body are held in all the smaller towns of these seven counties thus bringing in touch with the Federation women far from city centres, even those living upon ranch homes or the borders of the desert.

Mrs. R. L. Craig, the president of the local board, is a representative woman, influential and identified with the best and most progressive movements of the day. Mrs. Craig is a very beautiful woman of fine presence and distinguished appearance. She has large means, possesses great executive ability, and is thus eminently fitted for her office.

Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter, who visited Los Angeles in May, was entertained by the club women during her stay. Her talks before the different organizations upon the work for the Biennial were full of suggestion and very happily made, her wide experience and knowledge of the work being considered most valuable.

The Los Angeles women will entertain the biennial with true California hospitality, and already many plans are discussed for the enjoyment of those things characteristic of the Pacific coast. Los Angeles knows the attraction of her palm lined streets, her flower laden lawns and her beautiful mountains lying in purple distances under cloudless skies and brilliant sunshine. While she will not be able to offer to the Biennial the many advantages to be found in eastern cities, yet in her wealth of semi-tropic fruit and flowers, and in the beautiful environment of mountain and sea, the eastern club woman will find much on the Pacific coast which is wholly new and wholly delightful.

ELLA H. ENDERLEIN.

Club Correspondent Local Biennial Board, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, president and organizer of the California State Federation, has just returned from a year abroad, where she proceeded immediately after the Milwaukee biennial. The CLUB WOMAN has followed her in her wanderings, and Mrs. Burdette says "It has been a most welcome messenger from home and a most inspiring companion du voyage through all my wanderings in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Greece, Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bithynia"; and now that we are homeward bound I write to have the address changed, that it may greet me in June in our own sunny California." Mrs. Burdette made a host of friends at Milwaukee, and we shall all be delighted to greet her again as a sort of mistress of ceremonies on her native heath.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The ninth annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation was especially notable for two events—the change of administration incident on Miss O. M. E. Rowe's retirement from the office of president, and the official taking up once more of the propaganda of "reorganization."

Miss Rowe's retirement was a grief to many of her friends in the Federation. Her gifts of mind and person peculiarly fitted her for the office she had filled so well for the last three years. Her untiring and intelligent work along modern lines of thought and action, her careful selection and cordial support of committees, her unexcelled taste, tact, and readiness of speech in the conduct of the meetings of the Federation and the nobility of her ideals, had not only influenced largely the policy and methods of the clubs but had endeared her inestimably to the rank and file of the Federation. Her conduct of the annual meeting and the grace and sweetness with which she relinquished into the hands of her successor the authority she so long had exercised, increased incalculably the esteem and admiration of the members of the Federation.

Mrs. May Alden Ward, the president of the Massachusetts State Federation, has a national reputation as teacher, lecturer and author. She has taken part in the affairs of the General Federation, having had a place on the program of the Louisville biennial and at Denver conducting one of the meetings. In 1899-1900 she served on the famous "reorganization" committee whose doings became history in the "majority" and "minority" reports presented at Milwaukee. Her position for three years as first vice-president of the State Federation, her experience as president of the Alden Club of Franklin, of the New England Woman's Press Association, and of the Cantabrigia Club, the last the largest department club in New England, and her almost daily contact with the clubs as lecturer and teacher, have made her conversant with the needs and the operations of the Federation and in close touch with its members. Mrs. Ward has great personal magnetism, uprightness of character and wisdom, and the affairs of the Federation will be safe in her hands.

The taking up once more of "reorganization" was a foregone conclusion. It is the only policy that can unite the clubs of Massachusetts in their action against a "color line" in the General Federation. It seems now the only means by which the integrity of the General Federation can be preserved. Apparently there is a growing sentiment throughout the country in favor of the measure, and the mutual concessions of North and South should bring about its triumph at Los Angeles.

* * * * *

By invitation of the Clinton Woman's Club the ninth annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation was held in the Baptist Church at Clinton, May 22, 1901.

It was "Federation weather," like that vouchsafed for the New England Conference, fair and fine, but with more than a hint of summer in its brilliant sunshine and fervent heat. Very early club women from every part of the state were on their way to Clinton. From Cape Cod, from the Berkshires, from the "heart of the Commonwealth," from coast and border line, four hundred representative women came to transact the business of the Federation and to enjoy the hospitality of Clinton. Certainly Clinton, set in bloom and vivid with sunshine, was at its best and though the club women saw but a small part of it, that part was very satisfying.

Green and white, the colors of the Clinton Woman's Club, formed the color scheme of the church decorations. Easter lilies and masses of palms arranged about the chancel and the tendrils of the periwinkle wreathed over the rail carried out the plan, the

pinkish bloom of a great bough of apple blossoms set with Japanese effect to screen a portion of the choir forming the only exception.

The trolley service from Hudson to Clinton, despite the promises of the management, was quite inadequate and the last member of the Boston party, which came by this route, was hardly in place when the ivory gavel fell and the meeting was opened. The program follows:

MORNING SESSION—10:30 A. M.

Organ voluntary, Mr. J. W. Sawyer.

Singing, Federation Song Book.

Welcome, Miss Ellen K. Stevens, president Clinton Woman's Club.

Response, Miss O. M. E. Rowe, president Massachusetts State Federation.

Solo, "Welcome, Sweet Spring," Miss Ethel Wilder.

Report of clerk, Miss Katharine H. Stone.

Report of corresponding secretary, Miss Etta H. Glidden.

Report of treasurer, Mrs. Adelaide N. Blodgett.

Reports of standing committees:

On education, Mrs. E. N. L. Walton.

On social service, Mrs. Caroline Stone Atherton.

On household science, Mrs. Sarah A. Forbes.

On home talent days, Miss Alice C. Ayres.

Report of nominating committee, Mrs. Ida Barrett Adams, chairman.

Annual election of officers.

Intermission.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 P. M.

Singing, Federation Song Book.

Presentation of new clubs: The Philergians, Braintree; the Milton Women's Club; the Maplewood New Century Club, Malden; the Woman's Club of Park Street Church, Boston; the Hyannis Woman's Club; the Fortnightly, Spencer; The Dorchester Woman's Club Auxiliary; the Woman's Club, South Hadley Falls; the Wenham Village Improvement Association; the Women's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association.

President's address, Miss Rowe.

Report of committee on arts and crafts, Mrs. Ada W. Tillinghast.

Singing, choral class Clinton Woman's Club.

Report of committees:

On civil service reform, Miss Elizabeth Foster.

On legislative affairs, Mrs. Anna T. Bush.

Report of state secretary for General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Ida Barrett Adams.

Presentation of officers.

Singing, Federation Song Book.

Miss Steven's welcome was cordial and simple, full of the breath of the spring time and belief in its promises, and Miss Rowe's response was in the same vein.

Miss Stone paid a deserved tribute to the faithfulness and efficiency of her predecessor, Miss Kilham, in preparing and mailing to the clubs the manual of 1900-1901, before vacating her office. She gave a brief summary of the year's events, mentioning the special meeting at Lynn in July, complimentary to the Cuban teachers, the five Lynn clubs acting as hostesses; the October meeting with the Amherst Woman's Club, when "Our Opportunities and Responsibilities to the Modern World" was the subject considered; the February meeting with the Brockton Woman's Club, at which a "Symposium on Boys" engaged the interest of the Federation; the New England Conference, April 11 and 12, the largest and most successful series of meetings the Federation has ever held; and the conference of presidents in December when the case of the Woman's Era Club and affairs of the General Federation were discussed. In closing, Miss Stone explained that

the basis of computation for the representation of clubs was the treasurer's report of per capita dues paid for the year. She emphasized the fact that as it was the clerk's duty to send out all notices, tickets and circulars, she, as well as the corresponding secretary, should be promptly notified of all changes in the names and addresses of club officers.

The report of the corresponding secretary, Miss Etta H. Glidden, gave the number of clubs now in the Federation as 170, with a membership of 22,310. Seventeen clubs, with a membership of 866 persons, had been admitted during the year. Those not already mentioned on the program are: Aurora Club, of North Adams; Tuesday Club, of Palmer; Civic Club, of Fall River; Thursday Club, Stockbridge; Altrurian, Shirley; Norwood Woman's Club, Norwood; Brookline Morning Club, Brookline.

The correspondence of the secretary had included 314 letters, 52 postal cards, 190 circulars sent, 204 letters received.

The treasurer, Mrs. Adelaide N. Blodgett, gave the receipts for the year, including the balance of \$74.02 left over from the previous year, and the contributions of the clubs to the New England Conference fund as \$2679.31; the expenses, including of New England Conference as \$2003.25; balance now in treasury, \$676.06.

The reports of the standing committees of the Federation sum up the work of the clubs as reported to these committees. Although amid the insistent activities of modern life, many secretaries fail to report what their clubs are doing, the returns indicate an aggregate of patient, intelligent and effective work. The subject of education is of general and vital interest as was shown in the report of the chairman of the education committee, Mrs. E. N. L. Walton, which follows.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Though your committee have arranged for no public meeting this last year they have not been idle.

Various clubs in and out of the state have expressed so much interest in our last year's circulars that a reprint early this year became necessary; for this the executive board readily provided.

Desiring to learn of this year's work in the clubs and wishing, moreover, to recommend additional lines of work (for next year's programs) we issued early in April two circulars, one of suggestions and one of inquiry.

In the first circular we urged continued attention to vacation schools, believing that no better work could be done at present than to establish and maintain such schools, especially in cities and manufacturing villages.

Those clubs that have undertaken this work are enthusiastic in its commendation, and until vacation schools can become a part of the public school system of every town private enterprise should step in and practically demonstrate their value.

The cities, one after another, are coming to see their necessity, and the larger towns generally, it is hoped, will soon follow.

The city of Boston has adopted them, and so has Cambridge. Through the efforts of the Middlesex Club, which was so busy last summer, the city of Lowell will maintain three the coming summer.

The Springfield clubs will try to continue their work of last year which they conducted with such decided success that the superintendent of schools, Mr. Balliet, in his report, urges the city to take up the work.

Lynn and Haverhill clubs will continue their good work; one Lynn club has furnished a sufficient sum already to support two vacation schools this year.

The clubs of Newton Center, Newton proper, Brighton and Allston and Roxbury are also tireless and most efficient,

Waltham has done nobly and so has Worcester. We have histories of their vacation schools in the past from which I would like to quote had I time.

Sand gardens and playgrounds in Worcester and elsewhere have been a great success. One Worcester physician says: "Since the opening of the playgrounds there has been much less disease among children in this locality during the summer."

If physical ailments have been thus reduced, what might not be said of the decrease of evils of a moral nature under the direction of kind and judicious leaders?

Boston has taken a step backward by withholding a large part of the appropriation for its sand gardens; it supported twenty-one the past two years and can this year support only four, and hence, appeals are being made through the papers for individuals interested to contribute towards the other seventeen. No doubt Boston clubs, especially those of Roxbury, Allston and Brighton and Dorchester, will be as philanthropic as hitherto.

Speaking of these particular clubs we are reminded that some three years ago, upon a call from "The Women in Council," your committee undertook an investigation into the working of the Free Text book law; reports from various clubs were received, tabulated and presented to the Federation, which voted to recommend to clubs that they endeavor to secure the use of the same text books to each pupil throughout his course with the gift of the same to every one who completes his course.

We cannot definitely state what clubs, if any, acted upon the suggestion, but the matter has been agitated by somebody for on April 12 last, the House of Representatives passed an act presented by Mr. Burgess, of Lynn, providing for continued use of text books by pupils throughout any grades and for the retention by pupils graduating of such three textbooks used during the last year as the pupil might select; this act to take effect in towns accepting the provision by a majority of votes cast.

This act is still pending in the Senate, amended so as to allow aldermen of cities and selectmen of towns to decide the question. Should this pass the Senate here would be an important work for club women to convince city and town authorities of the wisdom of the measure.

HUMANE EDUCATION.—In a few of the club reports interest in humane education is expressed, though it receives little attention practically. Fourteen reports speak of bands of mercy or Audubon societies being formed in their localities, and quite a number speak of bird talks given in the clubs. Others say it is left for public school teachers to attend to. Your committee think home training should include consideration for the lower animals, and that all clubs would do well to call attention of mothers to this much neglected branch of education. Children are not intentionally cruel but are too often thoughtless, and not only mutilate insects and stone frogs but abuse even their pets, and this without any rebuke from their elders. Such children when they grow older will just as thoughtlessly indulge in trapping game, in fox hunting and horse racing, will overload their teams, will tighten the checkrein, and when fodder is scarce will starve in winter their helpless cattle. It is predicted that the thoughtless extermination of many species of birds, beasts and of plants by old and young for simple pleasure or ornamentation will, if unchecked, lead to most disastrous consequences in the near future.

SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS AND OFFICE OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.—Since women are eligible to the office of school committee and entitled to vote for these officials, are they not equally responsible with men for the conduct of the schools? Believing that women were neglecting their privilege and their responsibility in this regard we sought the facts, and found that only about a third of the towns from which reports came had women on the school committee, and that women voted in only about half of them; moreover, that in those towns where women do vote, the ratio of the voters to the registered women is lamentably small.

Omitting the names of the towns here are some of the figures,

the first named number being the number registered and the next the number voting:

114	17	600	206	123	12
926	98	12	4	90	15
212	35	651	450	499	98
186	39	103	55	455	54
17	2	415	235	66	4
36	11	386	182	329	16

In Boston, 12,473 9542, ranging, as you see, from less than one-tenth to about three-fourths.

It has been elsewhere ascertained that last year in the thirty-three cities of Massachusetts only 50% per cent of the registered women voters actually voted for school committee.

This is bad for the women; but that very year on the license question—a question of perhaps more immediate vital interest than the school question, 30 per cent of the registered men voters failed to vote, and it may well be doubted if half as many men as voted on that question would have voted for school committee if that had been the only question on which they could vote. This, however, is no excuse for our shortcomings.

Nine or ten clubs reported good work for school suffrage, especially the Norumbega, the Dorchester Fortnightly, the two Roxbury clubs and one Springfield club.

Your committee would urge all Club-Women not to leave school matters to the too often overworked husband, father or brother, nor to men alone, the selection of candidates from political bias or for any cause other than fitness for the service.

Women themselves are especially qualified by their experience with their own children in their own homes to understand the teachers' limitations and needs, to advise and encourage them by friendly aid. Most women have more leisure than most men, and can become intimately acquainted with the schools if they will. Many are admirably qualified to serve on a school board having been teachers themselves, and these can be found in any community. The ideal school board is made up of both men and women. Will you not, one and all, this very year, be registered, help select fitting candidates, men or women, vote for them, look after and support them in their work?

Since writing the above, one other club* reports that a special meeting of that club is held before every election to discuss anything desirable to know about the schools and that members of that club assist women to register. Isn't this a good example?

TRUANCY.—As stated in our circular, no adequate or satisfactory provision is made in our statutes for the restraint, discipline and instruction of habitual girl truants, absentees and school offenders. Their number is small compared with the number of boys of the same class, yet is still considerable.

Circulars of inquiry were sent to 122 Massachusetts superintendents and 48 replies were received representing 84 towns.

In 54 towns there were reported no girl truants the past year, in 5 there were "very few," in 3 there were 2 each, in 2 there were 10 each, in 5 there was 1 each, about 33 in all the 84 towns reporting, which is about one-third of the towns in the state. Allowing that the remaining two-thirds of the towns have no habitual girl truants, absentees nor school offenders there are still the 33 reported and for which some provision should be made.

The superintendent of Lowell writes: "Last year we sent thirty-one boys to a truant school. Our officers estimated that they would have sent in the same time, if a proper place had been open for them, about one-third as many girls. In the lack of a proper place, none were sent. That none can be sent is as well known to the girls and to their parents as to the officers, a fact which in itself works much harm. Had we a truant school for girls, we should have fewer girl truants, an apparent paradox which is in itself one reason for such a school."

* The Springfield Women's Political Class.

He adds: "Judging by our conditions in Lowell, there must be in the state girls enough who need the restraint and protection of a parental school to well justify its establishment. We either have more truants than other folks or else we look after them better, for we sent more truant boys to truant schools last year than did any other city in the state except Boston."

The superintendent of Lynn writes: "My positive opinion is that a parental school would prove a potent factor in reforming hundreds of our girls now going to perdition."

The superintendent of the Boys' Worcester Club, who has frequent occasion to attend the police court, writes: "There are many girls in Worcester who should be sent to a school of this sort. They are many times sent nowhere till they have committed some grave crime. Many of our girls are running wild, so to speak; is it wisdom to check our boys and give free rein to our girls? From the lack of enforcement of truant laws with girls may be traced a whole catalogue of evils and crimes; vagrancy, carelessness, street walking and even the worst crimes can be traced to truancy."

Dr. Frank A. Hill, secretary of the state board of education, writes: "I am very glad to know that the women are taking up the subject of the truancy habit in girls." And he sends us an entire page from the sixty-second annual report of the state board of education, devoted to the subject, which I wish I might have time to read.

Lynn had two very bad cases of girl school offenders expelled from school the past year, who should have been sent to a parental school.

Dr. Kline, of Clark University, states that from investigation it has been found that in Massachusetts truant schools, out of 180 boys, 65 per cent had incomplete homes, 42 7-10 per cent being wholly or partly orphaned, and 22 per cent having parents that had separated, been committed to institutions for insanity or crime, or were addicted to drinking to excess. Nearly all were poor providers shiftless and unthrifty.

It is safe to assume that the same may be true of girl truants. What better charity than to provide a home for these unfortunates, not for a month or two merely, but for a time proportioned to their needs?

The necessary steps should be immediately taken to induce the Legislature to either establish a state parental girls' school or to provide for them in some fitting institution already established, such an institution as our judges would be willing to send them to. It may be that there are already private institutions that are available. Can we not all of us urge our legislators to interest themselves in the matter, and can there not be in all our large towns a committee of club women to seek out and try to save our wayward girls before it is too late?

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. MAY ALDEN WARD.

MISS HELEN M. WINSLOW.

MISS ETTA H. GLIDDEN.

MRS. ELECTA N. L. WALTON, Chairman.

It will be seen that the work of the committees is something more than to collate and compile the reports from the clubs. It is also to investigate and to reveal, to suggest and to inspire. The committees have never been constrained by any formula of duties; after wise and careful selection of members, each committee has been left to work out its own methods, to develop its own and the resources of the Federation in its own way.

The spirit of altruism is contagious. A fine example sends a generous impulse through humanity. The social service of the clubs, as concisely reported by Mrs. Caroline Stone Atherton, can hardly fail to inspire others to take up similar lines of work.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

Of the one hundred and seventy clubs in the Massachusetts Federation, seventy-nine have replied to the questions issued by the social service committee. This means that our report does not tell the whole story of what the clubs are doing for the betterment of the communities in which they find themselves. Can we be sure that those that made no answer have worked at all? Yes, and again yes. The replies received show that the call to service has been heard in every corner of the state, and we make the bold guess that the clubs that have not responded to the questions are so busy doing that they cannot stop to talk.

Eighteen clubs report that they have committees for social service, social science, sociology or civics, while two state that the clubs were formed to serve their community. Nearly all have had lectures on lines of practical work, college settlements, prison reform and sociology. A few report regular study in classes of sociological subjects. Those who have not studied or worked along these lines take pains to state that they were organized for some definite object like the study of art or history or music, but that their members quite generally belong to other organizations in which they do work for the public good.

CURFEW BELL.—The Monday Club of Weymouth made two attempts to establish the ordinance of the curfew, but without success. The Pierian Club of Attleboro, the Brockton, East Boston and Swampscott Clubs tried and failed. Framingham, Franklin and Milford made effort, but the thing was declared illegal and unconstitutional. Waltham has succeeded in establishing the ordinance, but the results are so far not satisfactory. The Current Events Club of Haverhill has brought the curfew to the consideration of the mayor and city government.

STAMP SAVINGS.—The Framingham and Danvers' Clubs intend to open branches for stamp savings very soon. Reading is to do so in the fall in co-operation with the superintendent of schools. The Chelsea and Watertown Clubs have stations under their management. Brockton has three stations in grammar schools, managed by a committee from the club. The work was begun in April, and there are now one thousand depositors. The Dorchester Woman's Club has opened two stations. The first was started in a little store by a club member, with the hope that the club would eventually take charge of it. This the club was very glad to do. The deposits have increased quite regularly each week. The other station has just been opened in a primary school building, the head master of the district after careful consideration of the methods endorsing the club's work and assisting by explaining to the children and encouraging them to deposit their pennies. The club advanced the money needed for the first purchase of stamps and club members take charge.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.—Many club women have joined the Consumers' League, and still more are buying goods that bear the label. The Colonial Club of Marlboro, Lynn Woman's Club, the Arlington, Swampscott and Middlesex Clubs report that their members are enlisted in the cause that means death to the sweatshop. The Social Science Club of Newton still maintains its branch league. The Women in Council, of Roxbury, has assigned members to make investigation in certain stores on the list of the Massachusetts League. This is to make sure that articles will be produced if called for and to encourage the purchaser to seek such goods. In February the Worcester Woman's Club appointed a committee of seven to undertake the founding of a Worcester League. Three additional members from outside the club made the number necessary for the formation of a branch. The first work attempted was to induce a certain firm to adopt the label. The factory is a model one, and the goods are of excellent quality. The acquisition of this firm gave the National League great satisfaction. The second effort was the exhibition of garments bearing

the label. All the firms that use the label on their goods were asked to contribute. The exhibition was kept open four days and one evening. No articles were sold, lest local dealers might complain. Great interest was aroused, especially on the part of merchants and manufacturers, some of whom became earnest partisans of the cause. The success of this undertaking was so great that the National League has taken courage to hold a similar exhibition at Buffalo. The Worcester League has issued a comprehensive leaflet of its object and reason for being. It has already a membership of 177.

The executive board of the Massachusetts League says in its recent report: "Never before in the still youthful life of the league was there such an opportunity to show boldly the faith that is in it, never such danger lest by inertia and timidity it should lose its present advantage and be forced to wait, perhaps for years, till another high tide sweeps it forward again." Shall not the example of the Worcester women inspire others to like endeavor in the year that is to come.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.—Twenty-one clubs report village improvement committees and celebration of Arbor Day in planting trees and conducting public exercises. The Berlin Tuesday Club organized a village improvement association that is now large and flourishing. This was the outcome of the Federation lecture, which in Ayer is reported to have set people wondering why somebody didn't do something. Next year we expect the report of what somebody did. The Altrurian Club of Shirley secured from the railroad company beds of flowers and shrubs for the station grounds. The Melrose Woman's Club provided loam, dressing and trees for the complete decoration of the grounds of one schoolhouse and hopes to do the same for another next year. The Wenham Village Improvement Society planted trees and also gave to others to plant. The Roxburghe Club has the distribution this spring of four thousand trees furnished by Boston's city forester. The Brockton Woman's Club took action to save fine trees, as did the Middlesex Club of Lowell after careful investigation of the matter. By the latter club the city officials were invited to a course of lectures on forestry.

Among the prizes offered to schoolchildren for vacation work by the Riverside Club of Saugus we note a special one of two dollars for the best kept and most artistic yard during the season.

IN GENERAL.—Clubs have worked and are still working for hospitals and libraries. Several maintain scholarships at Hampton Institute and Tuskegee. It is interesting to note that many have been the means of starting other organizations for special local objects—a sort of club extension work that is to be recommended to all. The Haverhill Literary Union started the Hospital Aid Association and Haverhill Historical Society. The Winchester and Worcester Clubs started the movement for district nursing; the Danvers Women's Association that for a home for the aged. The Fall River Woman's Club made effort to secure a park commission. The mayor incorporated the suggestion in his inaugural address, and the matter will come before the citizens at the next election. The two Roxbury clubs have made their college settlement, Roxbury House, a financial success, in addition to their action that led to the formation of the Roxbury House Association. The Natick Woman's Club provided comforts for the almshouse. The Dorchester Woman's Club sends members to furnish entertainment in Dorchester's charitable institutions. The Woman's Educational Club of Winchendon sends a nurse and pays the fee where the sick are too poor to do this themselves.

The Ayer Woman's Club labored without cease for no license at the last election, printing and distributing circulars that called voters' attention to prevailing conditions in the town. The Alpha Club of Blackstone provided a public drinking fountain. The Stoneham Woman's Club proved some facts about street cleaning

and gained free delivery of mail. The Colonial Club of Marlboro had garbage barrels placed in principal streets, with good results. Waltham is wrestling with unsightly and unwholesome dumping places. The West Newton Women's Education Club has taken steps to provide shelter at different points on electric car routes. The Arlington Woman's Club secured better car service from the Boston Elevated Railroad Company. It has printed lists of addresses of women who need work. The Melrose Woman's Club through its co-operative service committee brings those who need work into touch with possible employers. The Wellesley Hills Friendly Aid committee has continued its great work in this line and in many others.

The Springfield Teachers' Club has hunted up young children who were on the street selling papers late in the evening. The Clinton Woman's Club has put books in the Central Fire Station, and has established sitting rooms in mill boarding houses. This last was brought about through the interest of the agent of the mills, and in one case the landlord was ready to help by seeing that the room was lighted and heated during the winter. Reading matter in the form of magazines and papers was supplied, and, later, some forty volumes were placed on shelves in these rooms to be used as a lending library. A very practical bit of philanthropy on the part of our hostess club.

The Ayer Woman's Club induced the board of health to try to prevent expectoration on the sidewalk.

Mothers' meetings have been conducted by the clubs in Brockton, Chelsea, Hudson, Melrose, Natick and Stoneham.

Lecture courses at low rates were given to the public by the Fortnightly Club of Sharon; West Acton had free lectures emphasizing the importance of the study of history and literature. Three readings from the "Bible as Literature," by Miss Helen M. Cole, given to the public by the Melrose Woman's Club, brought out an audience of between 200 and 300 people. Under the auspices of the social service committee Miss Cole is to go again to the Concord and Sherborn Reformatories, and to the Lyman School for Boys at Westboro, to read from the Bible to the inmates.

The following report of the lecture bureau shows the untiring devotion and executive skill of its manager, Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs:

During the season beginning Oct. 16, 1900, and closing May 22, 1901, the lecture on Town Improvement has been before twenty-two of the clubs of the state. There have been applications from seven village improvement societies, not belonging to the Federation, and from Minnesota has come a call for the privilege of presenting the lecture before the state meeting in the early autumn. The money received for the use of the lecture, \$22, has maintained it throughout the year, covering the expense of expressage, postage, recopying, etc. Applications for the ensuing year are now being received. The lecture's two years of use among the clubs of the state have been most encouraging and full of promise and its future good work will be just what the clubs resolve to make it. The clubs that have had the lecture the past year are: Berlin, Newburyport, Winthrop, Marlboro, Waltham, Wheaton Seminary, Clinton, Fall River, Middlesex, Reading, Weymouth, Worcester, Ashland, Great Barrington, Amherst, Attleboro, Norwood, Stockbridge, Wenham, Stoneham, North Adams and Shirley.

Receipts from lecture..... \$22.00

Expenditures:

Express	\$ 9.81
Postage	3.15
Recopying	5.50
Case and slides	2.50
Telephone service50

\$21.46

Balance on hand..... .54

\$22.00 \$22.00

Alice Taylor Jacobs, Manager.

From one of the youngest clubs comes the message: "Our social service department is a very enthusiastic and energetic one and promises to be the largest in the club, so that another year our record will perhaps be much better." Who is not reminded in all this of the words of Dr. Josiah Strong at Malden, "The women of America can have what they demand. I believe profoundly in the efficacy of the influence of women?"

Submitted in appreciative recognition of the inspiring leadership of the chairman of this committee, Miss O. M. E. Rowe, by
CAROLINE S. ATHERTON.

The report of the committee on household science disclosed an anomaly, an apparent want of interest on the part of club women in the economy of the home. The household science committee has sent to the club presidents the circular prepared by them last year together with a pamphlet on home economics issued by the University of the State of New York, and a request that each president should send back word what work had been done in her club in this department and whether the members were growing interested in this practical subject. These were sent to 190 clubs and 11 responses were received.

If club presidents could know and realize how much labor and expense attends the preparation and sending out of the circulars of the various committees they would take a few moments to acknowledge them. It is a courtesy due every chairman of every committee. In spite of the apparent discouragement the committee feels encouraged. The responses for the most part have been satisfactory. One woman writes: "More attention than formerly is paid to the scientific running of the household machinery, but the problem is far from being solved. A simpler method of living would remove much of the friction and be conducive to the health of the people." Another writes: "We had a class last year but there seems to be no interest in it this year, so a cooking class takes its place." Another asks for advice in regard to an outline of work for next year, another for a dozen copies of the pamphlet, and still another writes, "Most of the club members are practical housekeepers full of the toil and care of a work-a-day world and they turn to the club as a respite and refreshment from many cares, preferring to hear about something not quite so constantly before them. Nevertheless there is a growing interest in the best and most scientific management of all household affairs." Two clubs have carried out classes most successfully. They have met in the homes of members and papers have been given by outside as well as by home talent. Discussion has followed and many valuable suggestions have been given by the older members which the newer housekeepers and home makers have received with great interest. If the club women would see and know that the problem of the servant question is a very small part of the plan proposed in the outline sent out to the clubs, perhaps they would not feel so hesitant in undertaking the work.

Strangely enough the importance of the subject of household science does not seem to appeal to club women as it should. It is a matter of education, however, and the time will come when many complicated matters of the present day will be simplified through more intelligent understanding of the subject which lies so near the health, comfort and happiness of our home life.

SARAH A. FORBES,

Chairman Household Science Committee.

The report of the library committee on home talent days showed enough of self-reliance and ability on the part of the clubs to lead them as a rule to prefer to make their own programs. The committee had arranged work for four afternoons on the following subjects: "Prison Reform," "Birds," "The Bible as Literature," "Our Indians;" with a course on American History prepared by Miss Katherine P. Loring, and another on Bible literature, by Miss Helen M. Cole. The committee's circular to the clubs elicited nearly fifty replies, about half asking for programs for another

year, the rest expressing confidence in their ability to make their own plans. Many clubs exist for other purposes than study, and many have among their own members those competent to direct their work, or else they engage outside talent for lectures or other entertainments. In some cases the programs, without being followed absolutely, have been suggestive and so have led to practical results. Miss Ayres found this condition most encouraging it being desirable that clubs should manage their own studies when able, and thus develop the literary powers of their members. In closing she said: "While the library committee on home talent days may not have had great direct success to report we feel that through its work we have learned that the clubs of our Federation are laying their foundations well, and that the results will be shown in their increased activity and growth."

The report of the nominating committee, Mrs. Ida Barrett Adams, chairman, was followed by the annual election, when the choice of the committee was confirmed by the vote of the Federation as follows:

President—Mrs. May Alden Ward.

Vice-presidents—Miss Helen A. Whittier, Middlesex Women's Club of Lowell; Mrs. Anna D. West, Heptorean Club, Somerville; Mrs. Sara T. S. Leighton, Home Club, East Boston; Miss Georgie A. Bacon, Worcester Woman's Club.

Clerk—Miss Katherine W. Stone, Medford Woman's Club.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Etta H. Glidden, New England Woman's Club.

Treasurer—Mrs. Adelaide N. Blodgett, Social Science Club of Newton.

Directors for three years—Mrs. Elizabeth S. Balliett, Springfield Teachers' Club; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Brown, Reading Woman's Club; Miss Lelia Ray, Alden Club of Franklin; Miss Mary Hayden Lord, Salem Woman's Club; Mrs. Esther A. Walcott, Concord Woman's Club.

Nominating committee, 1902—Mrs. Mary Bancroft, executive board chairman; Mrs. Lucy H. Kelley, North Shore Club; Mrs. Rose S. Cook, Natick Woman's Club; Mrs. Alice C. White, Forthian Club; Mrs. Cora E. Dike, Stoneham Woman's Club.

Directors whose terms expire in 1902—Mrs. Ida Barrett Adams, Abbot Academy Club; Mrs. Mary Bancroft, Ladies' Aid Association, Soldiers' Home of Massachusetts; Mrs. E. M. Hartwell, Fitchburg Woman's Club; Mrs. Josephine St. P. Ruffin, Woman's Era Club; Mrs. Ada W. Tillinghast, New Bedford Woman's Club.

Directors to 1903—Mrs. Annie S. Amory, Wellesley Hills Woman's Club; Miss Anna M. Bancroft, Quinshipaug Woman's Club of Milford; Mrs. Dora M. Goodwin, Haverhill Women's Literary Union; Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs, Dorchester Woman's Club; Miss Mary H. Ladd, College Club, Boston.

The closing event of the morning was the presentation to Miss Rowe by Mrs. Adelaide N. Blodgett, in behalf of the executive board, of a beautiful bouquet of bridesmaid roses. Mrs. Blodgett expressed the esteem and regard of Miss Rowe's associates to which Miss Rowe made fitting response. Tulips and wild cherry blossoms decorated the tables at which a delicious and bountiful repast was served to their guests at the noon intermission by members of the hostess club.

The afternoon meeting opened at 2 30, and after pithy and interesting remarks from representatives of the clubs presented to the Federation came the president's address. Under the circumstances this could hardly fail to strike a personal note, as for six years—as first vice-president, as acting president and as president—Miss Rowe had been intimately connected with the Federation and has had its cause at heart. She said:

"The two years as first vice-president were excellent training and gave good opportunity to study the conditions. This should

underlie all social endeavor. The year as acting president gave deeper insight but many misgivings."

Miss Rowe's desire to bring the members of the Federation into a stronger bond of union and thus insure its permanency, led to "two definite, tangible results." With intent to learn, she began her round of visitations to the clubs. This seemed at first almost a squandering of energy, but the fact was soon evolved that there is a "strong social cement in the personal touch, the sympathetic interest and living presence of the state president," and that the experience is invaluable to her, giving a "wide survey of the field and an opportunity to see the needs and study the tendencies in the hope of directing them."

Miss Rowe expressed herself as especially glad to go to the small club in the small town, where she had felt her mission was simply to give the clubs faith in themselves and to make them feel that the Federation stood behind them in every worthy effort. "I believe," she said, "that a woman's club, except in a large city, can do whatsoever it will by working in a rational, well-directed way. It should be the center of social usefulness in its community. It should do the things that have been left undone because 'what was everybody's business was nobody's business.'"

Miss Rowe's visits to the clubs had been extended during the past year to unfederated clubs, nine out of twelve visited having joined the Federation and two others given the assurance that they should vote to do so at their annual meetings. Miss Rowe strongly recommended the Federation to carry the club propaganda into the rural communities, either by direct effort or by enlisting the federated clubs to take the initiative in their respective localities.

The conference of presidents was the second result of Miss Rowe's anxious thought over the problems of the Federation and the first step toward the welding together of the clubs. "Two years of experience justified its being legalized in our by-laws, with power for official action under certain conditions. Its intention was twofold; to bring the presidents of federated clubs for a social hour with the executive board; but chiefly to provide an arena for the discussion of club problems, so that a president might present a difficulty and get help from the experience of others—in short, to be what its name indicates—a real conference." Miss Rowe felt that the latter object had never been fully realized because the conference had so often surrendered its own objects to the interests of the General Federation.

The position of Massachusetts regarding the affairs of the General Federation was at this point considered and Miss Rowe's own position honestly and unmistakably defined. She charged the clubs to remember that to stay in the General Federation if the biennial came to Boston, and withdraw if it went to California, was letting expediency rather than principle dominate. She said: "The time has gone by honorably to reconstruct Massachusetts by eliminating single memberships, that is, without bringing suspicion on our motives. If the ten cent per capita tax justifies withdrawal, then let us say no more of a great national question being involved." Miss Rowe suggested that the State Federation begin an active campaign to secure pledges from all Massachusetts clubs in the General Federation to stand by the principles of reconstruction. "No club," she said, "would be so selfish as to stand out against a peaceful settlement of the color question by means of reconstruction." When this should have been accomplished in Massachusetts, a similar campaign in other states was recommended, with one more loyal effort to carry the measure at the next biennial. Miss Rowe added, "The splendid possibilities of a great national organization are worthy of patience. Remember also, dear friends, that the chief value of the General Federation is its union of women from all parts of the country. Keep this steadily in view. Beware of political methods which abrogate principle for local, personal, or partisan advantage."

Two unusual features of the current year were mentioned, one

of these the modest effort of the Federation to show the Cuban teachers how they could educate themselves by club life. The little model of club by-laws presented to them at the meeting for which the united clubs of Lynn provided the charming social setting, had been carried to every part of the island and, as the latest tidings indicated, not without result.

In the New England Conference the high water mark of the Federation had perhaps been reached. Miss Rowe dwelt for a moment upon the Symphony Hall meeting with "its brilliant audience and great national subject of civil service reform," from which broad foundation the transit was easy the next day to urban and rural conditions.

"The scene in the beautiful auditorium, the gracious and generous hospitality of the Malden clubs and the sympathetic presence of several hundred club sisters from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut will hardly be surpassed till that golden day when we gather the clubs from all parts of the country with Massachusetts as hostess of a biennial." Miss Rowe dilated upon the generosity of the clubs in contributing so freely to the conference fund at the mere suggestion that contributions of money would be gratefully received. "This," she stated, "is supreme, undeniable proof of the loyalty, confidence and affection of the clubs for the State Federation," and added, "Dear friends, I thank you. It has recompensed many a weary hour and many a disheartening. I leave to my successor this buoyant truth: Have faith in the clubs, they will never fail you!"

The remainder of the president's address was devoted to the far-reaching work and influence of the standing committees of the Federation. She called attention to "the continuity of thought, the correlation of effort in the Federation's plan of having a quarterly meeting entirely devoted to some part of a committee's work, and issuing a circular of suggestion and bibliography to put every club in touch with that special topic, and finally gathering information of what has been done by lists of questions.

"Much depends on the receptivity of the clubs.

"The gods will greatly give, but greatness in the taking
Can alone make good their gifts."

"So the Federation's power to help depends on the club's co-operative spirit. When a club has no report of a quarterly meeting, naturally the impulse of that meeting does not effect it. I was deeply impressed," she said, "at Malden, with the tremendous, far-reaching power of that session on 'Community Betterment,' provided that each club there represented heard a resume of the social gospel of Dr. Strong and Mr. Hartt. It is this power to start a train of influences which extend too far for mortal eye to follow that has made for me the chief fascination of Federation work. . . .

"Who can estimate the moral power of the education committee in stimulating the clubs to establish vacation schools, sand gardens and playgrounds? . . .

"Our latest effort is a committee of three, from different sections of the state, to co-operate with the Collegiate Alumnae in the interests of the public schools. This joint committee has already begun its work of creating a popular demand for the highest grade of teaching ability for the lowest schools. When college graduates are convinced that to teach primary schools or even kindergartens is the noblest of missions then may we hope for our little ones educational conditions that are ideal. . . .

"We are often told that the chief value of clubs is to create public opinion. If so, then civil service reform may well engage our energies. The effort to overthrow the iniquitous spoils system seems likely to wane, unless taken up by the women, as neither political party stands by it unflinchingly. If every club would hold a public meeting (inviting surely the high schools) with an able speaker to present the subject, might not Massachusetts become the stronghold of this great civic and moral safeguard? . . .

"Our legislative committee was intended to make sure of judicious action in public matters and inform the executive board of all important measures at the State House and national Capitol. Its work, only begun, deserves your confidence. I regret to find departments of current events where Europe is zealously watched, but where the work of law makers on Beacon Hill or in Washington is never mentioned. Is not this a lack of appreciation of relative values?

"By a strange contrariety of human nature, our club women, as a whole, show least alertness on the subject which really touches them most vitally—household science! Its problems are those of our own making and only women can solve them. The committee has sent out excellent material for study and experiment. The subject is worthy, even from an intellectual standpoint, for it demands the highest mental acumen and the broadest grasp of the relations of things, if you bring to it the laboratory methods of the scientist—'observe, record, collate, conclude.'"

"The work of the arts and crafts committee serves the home from another standpoint, and brings to practical things the illuminating touch of beauty. It not only dignifies the product of the hands as the vehicle of expression, but it reaches also to the economic and industrial side of women's lives. Let me commend local exhibitions of handicraft which bring out treasures of colonial work hidden in lavender, and not only gratify family pride, but stimulate a taste for artistic home industries. An appreciation of handicraft is only one remove from creating it. . . . Surely the disappointment in our prize offers for an artistic guide-board has demonstrated the need to cultivate the perception or feeling for beauty. . . .

"I have learned not to be impatient for results. The heaven once started works. To be able rightly to judge of any course of action time is necessary. The committee on home talent days need not be discouraged. It aimed to help the clubs to concentrate attention on a few things. The course outlined for a year's study of American history and the single sessions on vital topics are well worth a trial. I have looked over club calendars carefully for several years to see whether the tendency is to lighter and more varied topics or to study and more serious work. I am rejoiced to find that there is a very marked swing from dilettante attempts to be literary to taking up the more important questions which concern social well being. I am delighted to find one club spending the whole year on consecutive study of social problems.

"Whatever influence I have has been exerted for social service. The response from the clubs has been most encouraging. I am continually hearing of an effort for this or that bit of service here and there through the state. One beautiful thing is the individual way in which each club sets about it. There is no slavish copying, but a local working out, each club for itself. I am led to believe that a club with a broad-minded, wide-awake leader inevitably takes up some line of social activity. I wonder if club presidents realize their power to shape the forces in their community.

"The great need today is to stir the social conscience of the privileged class. With this alive and active, progress toward better social and industrial conditions is inevitable. We are creatures of imitation. We have an instinct to do what we see others doing. For this reason clubs may 'set the fashion,' as we say, for many a worthy end. The social conscience is sluggish, not so much from hardness as from the inherited habit of ignoring conditions."

Here Miss Rowe told of her suggestion to the club women of a beautiful old town that they open their public library on Sunday and furnish it with French papers for the use of the French-Canadian operatives in their mills who, on Sundays, holidays and evenings crowded the streets and railway station because they had nowhere else to go. Her suggestion was met with cold astonishment and the assurance that an attempt to do this would rend the town to its foundations.

"Yet those operatives, neglected, were a deteriorating influence in the town, whereas they might be transformed into respectable, helpful citizens? Do you say it is impossible? Well, Carlyle said, 'Everything is an impossibility till it is done.' This transformation has been wrought in towns through the co-operation of the factory management. A club in a community with a foreign factory element has a formidable problem to study.

"Every club has its own individuality as surely as a person. Your individuality is your interpretation of the meaning of life. So the individuality of a club is its interpretation of the meaning of life which it expresses by what it does. Bring this test to your club, dear presidents. Is it a literary kindergarten, a lecture bureau, an amusement hall, or, is it a social engine? But this thought harks back, as nearly everything does, to the individual. Social progress depends on the relatively slow change of personal ideals. How surely has Edward Griggs made us to feel that all great movements of the past consist simply in the transformation of the beliefs and ideals of individuals.

In this is great encouragement and I bid the clubs godspeed. There is reason for the Federation to be proud of your activities, your aspirations, your steady development in whatsoever things are lovely and of good report."

With a few words of grateful appreciation for the presidents, the members of the executive board and committees, and good wishes for the Federation, the president's address was closed.

The report of the arts and crafts committee, Mrs. Ada W. Tillinghast, chairman, disclosed the efforts of the committee to encourage a demand for beauty in the accessories of daily life.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

The arts and crafts committee through this first year of its work has been busy and happy in the always increasing belief in the dignity and value of its mission. Every effort to get in touch with the best manual training in our public schools and with the enlarged ideals of our art schools as to handicraft has shown us that in taking up this line of development the women of our clubs have turned their faces toward a goal that they can very materially help our nation to reach.

The committee has issued a circular in which is briefly set forth the history of the so-called arts and crafts movement and suggestions for co-operation among the club-women. About three hundred copies of the circular have been distributed, including those sent to the Massachusetts federated clubs, General Federation officials and to individuals. Several requests have come for it from the Southern and Western states. The chairman has, by invitation of several clubs, read the circular before them, and the discussion at these times will, no doubt, be productive of good results.

Material has been collected for the formation of a portfolio of photographs of good designs in house-furnishing, such as chairs, tables, couches, bedsteads, mantels, table silver, pottery, etc. Artistic designs in carpets and hangings will be shown, also in jewelry, looking helpfully and hopefully toward the time when sunbursts of diamonds and kindred questionable personal adornments shall be peacefully relegated to that limbo of outgrown ideals of many other things once considered to express adequately our convictions about what constitutes beauty and fitness.

Each photograph in the portfolio will have explanatory text. As a practical illustration of what the executive board hopes the committee can do from time to time toward bringing in the reign of utility combined with beauty in the appliances of every day life, prizes in money have been offered for an artistic and practical guide-board for village and country roads; meaning, if successful, to obtain the co-operation of the women's clubs in small places by buying one each and placing it on exhibition. Then get it adopted by local authorities and gradually placed wherever new guide-boards

are needed. The jury to decide upon the merits of designs submitted were:

Mr. Arthur A. Carey, president Boston Arts and Crafts Society; Mr. Henry T. Bailey, agent of the Massachusetts State Board of Education for the Promotion of Industrial Drawing; Mrs. Wm. Stone, teacher of design in the School of Decorative Art, Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Mr. C. Howard Walker, architect, Boston; and the chairman of the Arts and Crafts Commission, by virtue of her office.

This jury met in April and examined the designs, about forty in number. None of them, however, combined the practical and beautiful to a degree that warranted the jury in awarding the prizes. It was voted to recommend to the executive board of the Federation that a circular be printed, stating wherein the designs fall short of requirement, and that the prizes be offered again, believing that attention having been called to the matter better results will be obtained. The feeling of the jury is that the competition will prove a helpful thing since it has brought out forcibly again the fact that design adequate for the material in which it is to be worked out has not yet received its quota of attention. No progress is possible without agitation, and the offer was an agitation in the right direction. Several applications for the guide-board have been made by village improvement societies, one coming from a little town near Washington, D. C. We regret that we cannot respond, but no argument is necessary to show that the Federation should not give its name and sanction to anything not thoroughly adapted to its purpose and inspiring in its suggestiveness of growth.

Time and patience are always mile-stones along the path of large issues, and it is a truism to say that the whole subject of handicraft-manufactures—in the old-time sense of the word—is a large one, since it has to do with the happiness and prosperity of a large percentage of the human race.

Manual training in our schools is an evidence of the awakening of progressive educators everywhere to the absolute necessity of developing the latent power to do that lies in the hands of our boys and girls, if they are to reach the full stature of manhood and womanhood—to be rounded out, in fact.

The past year has been one of awakening to our clubs in regard to the subject of arts and crafts. The coming year ought to see real progress made in the way of local exhibitions, class work in the clubs, practical lectures and wide enough reading to suggest to town and city libraries books to be acquired and placed before the communities. If the chairman of your committee may be allowed to speak for her own city, New Bedford, she wishes to say in this connection that she has found its library rich in books on the different arts and crafts, but not catalogued to show their relation to each other. The librarian, at her suggestion, has now catalogued everything pertaining to arts and crafts under that heading, and one of the monthly bulletins issued by the library had the full list printed in it. Also some important books not already in the library have been added. Next fall the New Bedford Woman's Club intends to have an arts and crafts exhibition for its city and small towns in the vicinity, and it is hoped that many school children will be so much impressed that latent talent may come forth by and by encouraged by our missionary work.

The chairman of the art committee of the General Federation has written a letter of hearty congratulation on the start Massachusetts has made, which ante-dated that of the General Federation by a few months. She feels that it is very fitting that Massachusetts should lead, and asks for co-operation with the General Federation in future work. We hope that Massachusetts will make her influence felt in the coming biennial exhibition at Los Angeles.

With high aspirations for the future of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs in this splendid work and acknowl-

edging with deepest pleasure our indebtedness to Miss Rowe for her many helpful suggestions for practical work, after having been the initiative that brought us into existence as a committee, with large privilege of labor in a most inspiring field,

Respectfully submitted for the committee,

ADA W. TILLINGHAST, Chairman.

A beautiful song by the choral class of the Clinton Woman's Club came at this moment to ease the strain of long continued attention, and rest and restore the energies of the club women for the business still to follow.

In the absence of Miss Elizabeth Foster, her report of the civil service reform committee was read by Miss Georgie A. Bacon, as follows:

The civil service reform committee has been greatly encouraged during the past winter by the interest shown in all parts of the United States in its work. We are in active touch with organizations interested in the extension of the merit system in every part of the country. Officials of the Federations of nearly all the states have endorsed the movement, and a warm and growing interest has been shown in the reform.

In Massachusetts a number of clubs have appointed civil service reform committees, and in Boston, Brookline, Concord, Cambridge, Newton, New Bedford and Newtonville meetings have been held, addressed by prominent speakers, to which the public has been invited. Courses of study have been undertaken in a number of clubs which have included not only the civil service problems of this country and her dependencies, but also those of other nations. Such investigations into the working of the civil services in England, France, Holland and Germany throw the most illuminating light on our colonial perplexities, and we hope that during the coming year more and more women will take them up.

In December your committee was honored by an invitation to report on the civil service reform movement in the woman's clubs at the annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform League.

In January an auxiliary to the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association was formed in Boston. This organization, now about 240 members strong, has joined the Massachusetts State Federation. As stated in its constitution, the object of the auxiliary is to promote and secure "integrity, intelligence, efficiency, good order and due discipline in the civil service of the commonwealth and the nation."

Under the auspices of the auxiliary a number of civil service reform meetings have already been held in Boston and the vicinity and others are planned in the near future. Members of the Federation are urged to join the auxiliary and to give their support. A member of the auxiliary has given as a lending library the small collection of books on civil service reform recommended on the program of the Symphony Hall meeting. This library, unless otherwise employed, may be obtained by clubs on payment of the express charges by application to the secretary of the auxiliary.

The New York Civil Service Reform Auxiliary offers two prizes of \$100 and \$50, respectively, for two essays on civil service reform or the spoils system, in some city, town or county personally known to the competitor. This competition is open to all women and will close on Jan. 1, 1902.

It is hoped that a large number of essays will be sent in by club women. One of the prizes offered last year by the same organization for the best essay on civil service reform was won by Mrs. B. T. Rice of the Worcester Woman's Club. The Massachusetts State Federation ordered 1500 copies of this essay printed, and distributed them at the New England conference.

This conference is still too fresh in your memories to require more than a passing reference, but we believe that the great meeting in Symphony Hall, where over 2000 women assembled to listen to the addresses of such prominent civil service reformers as Mr. Charles Jerome Bonaparte and Mr. Edward Cary, was a note-

worthy occasion, and one which amply supplies reason for the faith that is within us that this woman's movement in aid of the merit system will make its effect felt throughout the length and breadth of the land.

We need patience and hope and courage. We must not expect to see quickly the result of our efforts, but every step we make forward hastens the day when the spoils system, the most insidious, if not greatest, evil in our national life will disappear.

In China, thirteen hundred and twenty years before Christ, the Emperor Woo Ting, anxious to rule well, sent throughout his kingdom to seek the advice of the wisest philosophers. At last an old man appeared before him and said: "Oh, Emperor, if thou wouldst rule thy kingdom in peace and prosperity, remember one thing only. Bestow no reward but upon merit. Clothes had better be locked up in a chest than given away without reason."

It is discouraging to think that more than 3000 years later the American nation has not learned the value of this rudimentary lesson. But we are learning it. Every mistake is teaching us as well as every triumph, and the time is coming when the whole country will recognize the meaning of true democracy, that condition when merit and merit alone is the criterion of success.

We must learn this, or we shall be driven to confess the complete failure of the ideals on which this country was founded.

For the committee,

ELIZABETH FOSTER, Secretary.

Although the committee on legislative affairs is of recent date, the report of its chairman, Mrs. Anna Taylor Bush, showed intelligent work and already some achievement.

The committee on legislative affairs was instituted in June, 1900, and completed during the early part of the present year. It was organized in response to a conviction that there was among intelligent and generally well-informed women a lack of interest in and knowledge of the legislation of our commonwealth. That which has reference to the welfare of women and children should enlist the consideration of every person who is in sympathy with the well-being of all classes of women.

It was also designed to keep the executive board of the State Federation in touch with the work of the committee of counsel and co-operation, in which the Federation is represented by delegates.

Owing to the limited time at the disposal of the board at its regular meetings and the time necessarily required for the discussion of more important matters, the monthly reports of the committee have been omitted.

Many hearings have been attended, and the work of our legislators has been followed as closely as possible.

Very little has been accomplished thus far in the session, directly in behalf of women—two bills only. One provided that the Superior Court shall appoint probation officers with the same duties which appertain to those of the lower court. With this a bill was passed that the Superior Court may appoint one or more women as assistants to such officers, their duty being to investigate the cases of all women against whom a charge is brought in the higher court and to perform other duties required by the justices of the court.

The second bill is an act relative to the commitment of women subject to dipsomania, and provides that they shall not be committed to any state hospital or institution without a hearing in court in the same way as is provided for men.

The committee of counsel and co-operation was directly interested in this bill, and through an attorney was largely instrumental in securing its successful adoption.

The act establishing the shorter working week for women and minors, fifty-eight hours constituting a week's work, which had its inception in the Consumers' League and became a law nearly a

year ago, has had an important clause added, making its enforcement easily practicable.

Many other bills affecting all classes of citizens, men and women alike, have been passed, but this brief report forbids a special mention. Several important measures were introduced, but they had leave to withdraw, were defeated or referred to the next general meeting.

For instance, a bill was offered introducing the property qualification into the question of suffrage, another allowing women to participate in caucuses for school boards, another in regard to the practice of vivisection, and many on educational matters.

Some of these attracted to the preliminary hearings audiences without precedent in numbers and enthusiasm, but this is all that can be recorded of actual accomplishment.

Something more is needed than well-signed petitions and interested hearings to institute a law. Public opinion must underlie the work and second the demand.

It is encouraging to note that our clubs are beginning to think more about these questions vital to the well-being of the community. This is evidenced by the fact that twenty-five have signed one or more petitions in regard to the promotion of social purity, the distribution of unseemly medical advertisements and pamphlets, particularly in schoolyards; for a commission to which shall be submitted all medical advertising for supervision, and during last year for a reduction in the hours constituting a working week for women and minors; also a protest against seating the Mormon Congressman in the national House. And one club has co-operated with its own city government in securing a clean and well-cared-for municipality, morally and socially.

But one club of our 170, the Boston Business League, has a committee or department for the study of laws affecting women and children. The Framingham Women's Club reports a "committee on business law." The Roxburghe Club and the Woman's Press Association are represented in the committee of council and co-operation. Eight clubs have a department of civics, while forty-one report current events as a part of their regular work.

Your committee would recommend that a systematic study of the laws of the commonwealth, its present legislation, with its system and practical working, its excellencies, defects and needs, be taken up in our club in connection with current events and civics. Study means interest, interest means knowledge, and "knowledge is power."

The committee of council and co-operation has held eight meetings through the year, and has continued its quiet and unadvertised, but efficient and careful, work in the suppression of evil, the establishment of morality, and in forwarding improved sanitation in public places and conveyances.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA TAYLOR BUSH,

Chairman Committee on Legislative Affairs.

At the close of her report Mrs. Bush moved that the Federation sever its connection with the committee of counsel and co-operation. Mrs. Adams, moved to substitute for Mrs. Bush's motion that the matter be referred to the executive board with full powers. The motion to substitute was carried and the substitute motion was voted.

The report of the state secretary of the General Federation, Mrs. Ida Barrett Adams showed faithful attention to the affairs of the Federation and anxiety to fulfill its duties properly and justly. Since the annual meeting in June, 1900, one Massachusetts club had joined the General Federation; thirteen, with an aggregate membership of 3341, had withdrawn.

The number of Massachusetts clubs now holding direct membership in the General Federation, was stated as fifty-eight, with an aggregate membership of between 11,000 and 12,000.

The number of clubs holding indirect membership was 113. Forty-two Massachusetts clubs were represented at the last biennial, or 60 per cent of the number then in the General Federation.

In closing Mrs. Adams stated that in making the change from the office of state chairman of correspondence to that of General Federation secretary, as required by the revised by-laws, there had necessarily arisen some confusion in regard to the duties of the latter office. The recommendations of the executive board of the General Federation, supplemented by the recent instructions of the Massachusetts board, had more clearly defined these and if the clubs, in accordance with these suggestions, would be careful to forward to the General Federation secretary official notice of all action in regard to the General Federation the work of the next year would not only be simplified, but greater accuracy would be secured than possible under existing conditions.

In an energetic and persuasive speech, Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill presented a memorial from the Cantabrigia and New England Wheaton Seminary Clubs, asking for the appointment of a committee on reorganization to bring the matter before the State Federations of the country. With but one dissenting voice, it was voted that such committee be appointed.

A message from the New Hampshire State Federation brought the greetings of that body, and its appreciative thanks for the courtesies of the New England Conference.

Thanks were voted to the retiring officers and to the hostess club for its charming hospitality.

The last act of Miss Rowe's official life as president of the State Federation was, perhaps, its most graceful one, when she presented to the Federation each new officer from director to president, serenely resigning to her successor the sacred charge of the Federation, with words denoting the loveliest spirit of confidence and appreciation. Mrs. Ward replied with warmth, and her recognition of Miss Rowe's devotion, wisdom and genius found a response with every member of the Federation.

The last business of the day was the enthusiastic adoption of a resolution expressing the debt of the Federation, the thanks and gratitude of its members, to the retiring president. So with earnest good wishes and sincere regards, esteem and regret the Federation bade farewell to one who for so long had been leader, guide and friend.

The long meeting and the longer day, the strain on nerve and heart, were ended, and as trolley and train bore the club women away, none but was satisfied with the uses of the day, the usefulness of the Federation.

DORA M. GOODWIN.

MAINE.

The Woman's Literary Union of Lewiston and Auburn has resolved itself into the Woman's Literary Union of Androscoggin County.

The change is looked upon with apprehension by some of its conservative members, but the hospitable optimists who widened its doors are confident that increased usefulness will result.

Through the efforts of this organization five kindergartens have been established in Lewiston, manual training introduced into the schools, a social settlement formed and five lectures fostered. At its request \$3000 was granted to advance the salaries of teachers in the public schools.

Pecuniary aid from its own treasury was given the Androscoggin County Teachers' Association for their May convention.

The Portland Literary Union, "the mother of the Maine Federation," has been a power in stimulating and appreciating the other clubs throughout the state. This in itself would be an excuse for its being, but its direct work through its own clubs has been untiring and many sided: The erection of a new high school

building, with improved sanitary arrangements; the washing of the schoolhouses; schoolroom decorations, begun when a pioneer movement; three women on the school board; providing instruction in cooking for the girls in the public schools; two summer kindergartens formed; legislation secured forbidding expectoration in the streets; the placing of boxes on the streets for waste paper and refuse; public baths provided, and arousing the citizens to recognize Arbor Day by protecting the beautiful trees of the city.

The Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Saco has steadily carried on practical, philanthropic work for twenty years.

To this society is due the establishment of kindergartens, a manual training school, a cooking school, a kitchen garden, a sewing school and a day nursery.

Dressmaking classes and classes in millinery have also been sustained.

A new soldiers' monument in Norridgewock, dedicated May 30, testifies to the patriotic enthusiasm of the Norridgewock Village Improvement Society.

The Westbrook "Gazette," edited by the Current Events Club on Memorial Day, is full of interesting subject matter, not only to club women but also to the general public.

At the beginning of the next club year other states will claim three of the Maine Federation's most efficient workers. Miss Mary S. Snow, ex-superintendent of the public schools of Bangor and for two years chairman of the educational committee of the Maine Federation, has been appointed on the faculty of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The acceptance by Prof. MacDonald, of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, to a call from Brown University, Providence, R. I., robs the Saturday Club of Mrs. MacDonald, its founder and president.

The return to Chicago University of Dr. Nathaniel Butler president of Colby College, Waterville, deprives the Waterville Woman's Club of Mrs. Butler's helpful presence.

The Thursday Club of Biddeford has already issued its calendar for 1901-1902. The book cover is unique and artistic. The leading subject, "England," is varied by meetings devoted to local questions and questions of the hour.

WISCONSIN.

One of the special features of work in Wisconsin is the district conventions, when the Federated clubs in each one of the ten districts come together under its special vice-president and discuss Federation work and aims. These gatherings are less formal than the state conventions and consequently in many ways, I was going to say more helpful, if any meetings of Federated clubs can be more helpful, than our state convention. The programs have one feature in common, five-minute reports from each club represented. These are replete with valuable suggestions and frequently followed by questions and informal discussion, for Wisconsin club women are not slow to speak, and what they say is usually worth hearing. Since the last report to the CLUB WOMAN, which covered library news only, the eighth, seventh, ninth and second districts have held meetings. The eighth, of which Mrs. Arthur C. Neville is vice-president, was the guest of the seventeen members of the Kaukauna Women's Club on May 9 and 10. The convention was a large undertaking for so small a club but was most successfully accomplished under the direction of Mrs. F. B. Tanner, president, and Mrs. Sophia Strathearn, secretary.

At this meeting, and for the first time in Wisconsin, there was a public discussion of the color question, arranged for in the program. Mrs. Ellis, of Green Bay, made the speech of the convention on this topic, and there was no limitation about her views,

which were warmly applauded. "Ever since the biennial," she said, "I have been smarting under the stigma that was put upon the General Federation and upon Wisconsin as the state which entertained by the injustice of not admitting a delegate to the session simply because she was a brunette instead of a blonde. I had hoped that the mission of the woman's club was to uplift humanity, not to emphasize the social life, and I still believe that that is what the movement stands for, for I have faith in women. I have felt ever since last June that I owed the country an apology because I did not get up on the floor at the biennial and protest at the time, but I was so ignorant of parliamentary law that I did not know when the opportunity came and passed. This is my first chance to say what I believe, and in the name of the Father of his Country, who took off his hat to a negro because he would not be outdone in politeness; in the name of Abraham Lincoln, who freed the slave, I, for one, want to enter my solemn protest against the action of the board of the General Federation in drawing the color line. If the admission of colored women means that the Federation will be killed, then let us say 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.'"

But all were not of Mrs. Ellis's opinion, for they admired the discretion of Massachusetts in not forcing the question, and had in mind the position of the South and our inability here to understand conditions there. Mrs. Sawyer, of Oshkosh, explained that the colored people of Massachusetts are not the colored people of Georgia, the slaves of the North having been under process of education for generations. To bring the discussion to a close the chairman asked those that believed that a reorganization of the General Federation would settle the question in the most satisfactory way to raise the hand. The vote was unanimous in favor of the reorganization plan.

The social feature was emphasized at Kaukauna by a brilliant reception on the first evening when the Federation's popular president, Mrs. H. M. Youmans, was guest of honor.

The seventh district convention was held at Black River Falls, Mrs. E. M. Calkins, the vice-president, presiding. Mrs. Van Sedaack spoke the words of welcome for the hostesses, the Tuesday and Clio Clubs, and incidentally called attention to the greater significance of the name circle rather than club as applied to women's organizations, giving preference to former because of its emblematic significance of unity and continuity, using for her central theme, from which she drew a brilliant conclusion, Goethe's thought of the soul of man when properly developed as a perfect circle.

Mrs. Calkins ably responded, emphasizing the value of department clubs when the membership was sufficiently large. The special features of the convention were an address by Mrs. Youmans on the "The Woman's Century," one by Mrs. Galloway of Eau Claire, president of the Wisconsin Consumers' League, on the work of that organization, and by Miss Sabin, president of Milwaukee Downer College, on "Ethics of Education."

An evening reception was given at the home of Mrs. Price and through its pleasant informality a better acquaintance promoted.

The Monday Woman's Club and Study Class of Rhinelander were the hostesses of the ninth district convention, which was ably presided over by the vice-president, Mrs. Shelton. Mrs. Youmans addressed the gathering on "Some Phases of Club Work," emphasizing household economics in which Wisconsin is especially interested at present. She also spoke of the traveling reference libraries of the Federation. A local paper speaks of her style as simple and unaffected and manner charming. That she spoke with convincing force is evident from the fact that shortly after the convention she received, as the gift of the Rhinelander Clubs, money sufficient for the purchase of another reference library which now gives to Wisconsin, including the one on social economics, the gift of last year's board, twelve.

George W. Bishop, of Rhinelander, member of the State Board of Control, spoke on women's clubs and public charities showing that women's help was needed and would be welcomed in all lines of work covered by the board. Mrs. La Follette, wife of the governor, spoke on physical culture, urging regular exercise, fresh air and periods of actual rest. A reception was given at the home of Mrs. W. E. Brown.

The last of this quartet of conventions was held in Portage on June 5 and 6, preceded by a board meeting of the Federation. Portage received its name from the mile and a half portage lying between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, over which the old Jesuit missionaries and coeureur du bois carried their canoes two hundred and more years ago.

The meeting was made of a semi-historical character. In the afternoon Mr. Turner spoke on the points of interest in the locality and Mr. Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society, on the portage and its place in history. These were followed by a drive to Fort Winnebago and other points familiar in Wisconsin history. Tea was served at the church and at the evening meeting Mrs. Neville spoke on the "History and Social Life of Wisconsin's First Fort," Mr. Thwaites on "Pere Marquette" and Mrs. Morris on "Library Interests in Wisconsin." The special feature of the convention was the offer of Mrs. Kimberly of Neenah of the gift of \$5000 to establish a permanent loan fund for the benefit of girls desiring to fit themselves as teachers of domestic science, if the Federation would raise \$10,000 towards endowing a chair of domestic science in Milwaukee Downer College. This generous offer was enthusiastically received, but the convention had no power to act and the matter was laid over until the state meeting. Mrs. J. C. Schreiner, of Fort Atkinson, district vice-president, was a pleasant presiding officer. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Youmans, Mrs. La Follette and Miss Sabin. The hospitality of the Portage club women, members of the Golden Gossip and Study Clubs was unlimited. Luncheon was served again at the church at noon on the last day.

The state convention will be held in Madison on October 16, 17, 18. Mrs. Thomas Bardon of Ashland, former corresponding secretary, was elected by the board and duly accepted the chairmanship of the program committee.

ELLA HOES-NEVILLE.

ALABAMA.

Montgomery women are rejoicing in the almost full fruition of "hopes long deferred" for a public library. On May 17, 1898, in the "Advertiser," Mrs. E. H. Fitzpatrick (now Mrs. Munger of Kansas City) called a meeting of ladies at her home in this city, and organized a library association which unanimously chose her its president. Under her wise leadership a creditable library was established whose management was turned over later to her successor Mrs. J. W. Black. She, after a few months, resigning, because in her judgment only a man could hold the reins of government and control, our unanimous choice for president was the Hon. Phares Coleman. The infant library, so carefully nurtured, has, under his splendid administration, almost arrived at maturity. He and the executive board have gained the interest of Carnegie whose fifty thousand dollar building will soon grace a beautiful lot bought with funds Montgomerians contributed, while a municipal appropriation has assured its continuance. With Mrs. Munger the founding of this library was a labor of love and a sacred heritage from her father, the scholarly John W. Shepherd, who had always believed that our citizens ought by personal effort to establish one, however small might be its beginning. In the beautiful evolution of nature the execution of the parent's wish has crowned Montgomery with one more institution whose foundations were

laid by the genius and love of a noble woman. Mrs. Munger had the co-operation of the best women in the city.

The Federation of Alabama met the first week of May at Montivello, where is situated our Girls' Industrial School. To these aspiring girls, as well as to all in Alabama, the convention strengthened confidence in the future of our state, for every number on the program had common sense and practicality as basis and altruism for all pervasive and all conquering charm. Not one paper merely literary was presented, but such succinct, suggestive reports and addresses from officers and chairmen as demonstrated that we are laboring together and for one another with zeal directed by intelligence.

The address of Mrs. J. D. Wyker, the president, was immanent with the purposes that shape a state's advancement morally as surely as railroads and factories shape material progress. Patriotism and pity glowed in every tone and for each department of Federation work she spoke the word in season of wisdom and encouragement.

A notable entertainment was a student recital, another was a reception at one of the most elegant homes in all the Southland, that of Ex-Congressman I. B. Aldrich, where his wife combined the bounty of the South and the art of the capital to make her hospitality delightful and memorable.

The address of welcome by Mrs. J. L. McConaughy, to whose efforts the success of the meeting was so largely due, bespoke a personality that won devoted alliance, while the response of Mr. A. T. Goodwyn gave that relief to every heart expressing its abundance of sympathy.

While club extension, reciprocity and traveling library reports elicited interest, these committees are restricted by environment from arriving at what is desired and attempted.

The report of Mrs. J. H. Phillips, of Birmingham, as chairman of kindergarten committee, proved that the initiative of this work has been taken in her city, where there is a training school for teachers whose beneficence will ere long bless the state. She told us that Anniston had completed a kindergarten building, the first in Alabama; that Mobile will lead next year in adopting kindergarten as part of the public school system; and that in other cities these schools are established under the auspices of ladies' associations. She recommended, first, that we use our influence to secure kindergartens in communities where we live. Second, that teachers equipped by the Free Kindergarten Association be given preference. Third, that the several associations blend and form a state kindergarten association. Fourth, that we make a united effort to secure kindergarten as part of our public school system.

Mrs. W. T. Johnston, of Anniston, definitely reported five subjects on which the approaching Constitutional Convention was to be petitioned for revision in school law, requesting a committee of women in the capital city to present the same. This report asks, first, qualified superintendency for schools. Second, provision for school buildings and equipments. Third, local option for taxation. Fourth, enforced maintenance for five months every year of schools in each district. Fifth, compulsory attendance at school for three months on the part of every child between eight and sixteen.

Keenly alive to the importance of the Child Labor Law, Mrs. Wyker invited Miss Irene Ashly, its champion in Alabama, to address us. Those who heard her in the legislative committee this winter were prepared to witness her capture of an audience intent on learning all about the effort to save physically, mentally and morally the future citizenship of Alabama. In the pledge offered by Mrs. Irwin Craighead, unanimously made by the Federation, to support the crusade against child labor factories and mines, they gave Miss Ashly the applause which means more than clapping of hands; but this and every evidence of endorsement had

the sweet-faced, young Saxon who, like her forefathers, "strives with things impossible and gets the better of them."

The fine article in your June number by Mrs. Zac Smith, president of the Woman's Club of Birmingham, in which she describes her visit to Montgomery in behalf of the child labor law, anticipates my intention to go into the details and trend of the movement. Her statement that we hope to be successful in the next Legislature with a law that enforces a measure of compulsory education, thus defeating the continuous labor of children, let me alter by saying that we hope to do so before that time, since the petition unanimously endorsed in A. F. W. C. Convention, to be made to the Constitutional Convention for such law, has been heard and referred to the committee as heretofore recounted in the summary of Mrs. Johnston's report. The May "Federationist," Washington, D. C., contains Miss Ashly's account of how she executed her commission from the president of the American Federation of Labor to seek passage of Child Labor Bill through the Alabama Legislature, and furnishes the facts and arguments she employed. Permit me to add to the article of the brilliant club president whom I have the honor to succeed as Alabama editor of the CLUB WOMAN, one suggestion, which is that the pledge to give ourselves to the support and advocacy of this measure places us really on the broad humanitarian platform of the G. F. W. C., whether or not we are associated officially with this organization, and proves that spiritually our aims and ideals are the same.

Could the Alabama woman at this convention have been prepared to accept Mrs. Zac Smith's proposition to join the G. F. W. C., surely the address of our invited guest, Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, president of the Georgia Federation, would have secured favorable action. It equaled in clear convincing statement of conditions her unmatched article in the April CLUB WOMAN where the pre-eminence of this Georgia woman shines like a fixed star. In reading or hearing her words we realize that nature unites with revelation to say: "Fret not thyself because of evil doers." Her address can not be summarized; but any interested one can obtain her point of view by examining the May number of the "Southern Woman," Rome, Ga., of which Mrs. Johnson is editor.

A committee to place before clubs the subject of union was formed and they are to report in November to Mrs. Wyker.

Mrs. Street, of Guntersville, presented the necessity for a law to raise the age of consent for girls, and a committee was selected to seek to secure such a law.

Fine argument for co-education lay in the sketch made by Mrs. Duggar of co-education at Auburn, Ala.

The funds in bank of Woman's Work, suspended last September for prudential financial reasons, were voted to the Boys' Reformatory.

Decision to have a column in some newspaper, as moved by Mrs. Zac Smith, was made, and the Federation honored itself in electing Mrs. Irwin B. Craighead to be its editor. Mrs. A. T. Goodwyn was splendidly sustained by Mrs. J. H. Phillips in her resolution to protest against the newspaper notoriety given to children in the sensational publication of their entertainments, and won unanimous endorsement. Another of Mrs. Goodwyn's excellent resolutions was to co-operate with Mr. I. H. Owen, director of our newly formed department of history and archives, in whose interest Miss Annie Clisby of Montgomery made a brilliant and patriotic appeal. A gracious tribute was paid by Mrs. Goodwyn to the Hon. H. D. Perky of Worcester, Mass, who has given two scholarships in the Oread Institute of Domestic Science to Alabama girls. Mrs. Goodwyn described some of the work in teaching now being done by Oread graduates, stating that the first Alabama girl, salutatorian last year, had been doing charity teaching among the factory children of her home. I would be ingrate to leave untold that she is my daughter, and to leave unsaid that I bless the day that witnessed her entrance into Oread Institute, for

among the friends my whole life shall cherish are the teachers of this great school who instructions are a benediction to me and mine.

The symposium on education was to have been led by Miss Julia Tutuiler, to whom more than to anyone else the Industrial School owes its existence. Unavoidably detained at Livingston where she is president of the Normal School, her paper was finally presented by Mrs. James Kirk of Pratt City. The other participants were Miss Haley, Mrs. Babb and Miss Evans of the Girl's Industrial School.

Our president was unanimously and enthusiastically re-elected, and the present officers are:

President—Mrs. John D. Wyker of Decatur.

First Vice President—Mrs. James Lacey McConoughy of Montevallo.

Second Vice President—Mrs. C. P. Orr of Birmingham.

Recording Secretary—Miss Leila McDonald of Birmingham.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. W. Colby of Decatur.

Treasurer—Mrs. Kate M. Jarvis of Selma.

Auditor—Miss Frances Clark of Selma.

Editor of Official Department—Mrs. Irwin Craighead.

A new committee was formed on Domestic Science, a department in which is pre-eminent our president's native state, Ohio, whose contribution on this subject in your May number was worth the year's subscription indefinitely repeated. Indeed, it is impossible to calculate the value of the medium afforded by you of interchange between clubs and federations. One organ in the extreme north, and one in the intense south, would be my choice—each having, like your "Open Arena" and the "Southern Woman's" generous pages, a place for any and every self-respecting utterance. Indications now are that I shall be happy in having my choice, and blest in long enjoyment of its rich benefits, seeing many women far and near with the eyes of the soul through the pages afforded by Georgia and Massachusetts.

K. H. MORRISSETTE.

ILLINOIS.

Mention was made in your last issue of the board meeting of the I. F. W. C. at Evanston, May 15. The day was a most beautiful one, and brought out a good attendance of members, five general officers, ten vice-presidents of districts, eight chairmen of standing committees being present, and one guest of honor, Mrs. Robt. B. Farson.

The chief interest of the meeting centered in the report of the chairman of the program committee, Mrs. Albert W. Hester. The programs of the I. F. W. C. have always been so admirable that each new committee must be most alert to excel those which have gone before.

For several years the papers read before the Federation have been short, from ten to fifteen minutes only, and on up-to-date subjects which have provoked free discussion. This will continue to be a feature of the meetings of the I. F. W. C.

Last year, at the suggestion of the president, Mrs. Robt. B. Farson, the afternoon of the day previous to the formal opening of the Federation was given to a conference of the standing committees. As the time was limited some sessions at the same hour. These proved so profitable that it was thought advisable to give an hour each to the various standing committees, and to make this the unit of the meeting in October.

At each conference the chairman will preside, and the clubs throughout the state will report their work along the lines under discussion. Experts will also give valuable suggestions. The series will include conferences on domestic science, education philanthropy, literature, industrial progress, etc.

Between the conferences a diversion of a lighter nature will be furnished by speakers and dramatic readers.

There will also be in the parlors of the church a conference of club presidents, so that delegates will surely be able to carry home many practical suggestions as to the work undertaken by the women of the state.

A question box will be opened the last day, which will doubtless prove a source of much information and amusement.

One evening will be given to Indian music and art, and the church will be appropriately decorated with Indian curios. The other evening the Decatur Woman's Club will tender to the Federation a promenade concert. Some important business was considered by the board.

The redistricting of the state made it seem wise to conform the club districts to the new plan in order that legislative measures can be properly conducted. This will necessitate an increase in the number of vice-presidents as the state will have twenty-five congressional districts, and make it necessary to elect from all of these at the meeting in October.

Some of the district Federations are also taking steps to reorganize under the new plan.

Some changes in the constitution were recommended among them the manner of electing officers. At present an informal ballot is taken through blanks sent each club in the state, and from these a nominating committee composed of nine members make up a ticket. As many clubs did not respond it was thought best to have the informal ballot taken at the meeting. The recommendation is that two members from each congressional district be elected on the nominating committee and that they shall bring in two tickets from the names having the highest number of votes on their informal ballot. The board also endorsed a plan by which each state may settle the color question, through a General Federation membership committee in the state composed of the secretary for G. F., two others and the secretary of the General Federation. Clubs passing this committee being eligible to membership.

The chairmen of the standing committees reported encouraging work along the various lines, some of which has been published in your columns. Illinois now has 118 traveling libraries under control of the library committee, besides many others being privately circulated by clubs throughout the state.

A number of new clubs were admitted to membership.

The Evanston Woman's Club entertained the board most hospitably at a luncheon served in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Decatur is with one exception the smallest city which has attempted to entertain the State Federation, but it is thought that the generous hospitality of its 23,000 citizens will more than compensate for the deficiency in population. Being centrally located and with almost as fine railroad facilities as any city in the state will doubtless make the October meeting a large one.

The Woman's Club of Decatur is now in its fifteenth year, having had during these years a continuous prosperous growth. In extending the invitation to the I. F. W. C. to meet in Decatur in October the club will endeavor to equal, if not able to excel, previous meetings, in the cordial welcome to all and the high appreciation of the honor conferred in having as guests the federated club women of the state of Illinois.

EUGENIE M. BACON.

At the first regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary A. P. O. A. A., held May 2, 1901, at the home of the president, Mrs. H. J. Hall, an invitation was received asking the Auxiliary to co-operate with the Home Decoration Society in the improvement of one of the very poorest streets in Chicago. Mr. Warren Manning of Brookline, Mass., had suggested that this be done, to make a model street in a poor district, and show what could be done in the way of landscape gardening under very discouraging conditions. The Auxiliary decided to accept the invitation, subscribed \$25 to the cause and appointed two delegates to represent the Auxiliary.

A block on Ewing street, between Halsted street and Blue Island avenue, was selected and work under the general direction of Mr. Manning begun. Poplar trees were planted, shrubs and flowering plants set out and window boxes fastened to the fronts of all the houses in the block. The residents of the street took the greatest interest in the idea and some of them insisted upon paying for the plants given to them.

They are Greeks, Italians, Poles, and a few Germans with an occasional Irish family thrown in.

The improvement in the street is wonderful and the effect of course very pretty. The children of the neighborhood take great pride in this improved block and constitute themselves a body of protectors of the plants and trees. Two other spots in this district (one of the poorest in the city) have been chosen to be improved by the Auxiliary alone—one in the Irish community and one in the congested Jewish district. Work will be begun on these streets as soon as plants and trees may be set out in the fall. The members of the Auxiliary also favor a plan to secure a vacant lot in some poor part of the city for improvement by the planting of grain, trees, shrubs and flowers, thus making a beauty spot in otherwise desolate surroundings. This will probably be done in the fall when the planting time begins. The Auxiliary has under its care the school yards of five of the Chicago schools situated in the down-town and other districts where the element of population is mixed, and here the yards not used for playgrounds have been decorated with Japanese ivy, shrubs and plants. The Jones school situated near the great Dearborn railroad station has enrolled on its books children of every nationality and is a most desolate looking place. This yard has been planted by the Auxiliary in vines and flowers and Japanese ivy and the work is greatly appreciated by both teachers and pupils.

The Mosely and the Haven schools are in districts from which the better class of people have moved, and are surrounded by business houses. These are planted and promise well for the fall. The Washburne school is attended by foreign children almost entirely, 85 per cent of the attendance being Russian Jews. This schoolyard will be planted in the fall with ivy and hardy plants. This being one of the vacation schools, the Auxiliary has subscribed to a fund for procuring window boxes for the summer. The fifth school, the John B. Drake school, is one of the model schools of the city. It is a new school in a crowded district, which has been taken in charge as to interior decorations by the Public School Art Society, which has provided pictures and statues and had the walls tinted in an artistic manner.

The Woman's Auxiliary, A. P. and O. A. A., by permission of the board of education, has planted Japanese ivy along the walls and otherwise taken care of the yard of this school. Mrs. John B. Drake, widow of the man for whom the school was named, has generously paid for all the plants and vines and ivies used at this school. A planting committee, with the president, Mrs. Hall, and Mrs. A. E. McCrea, a professional gardener and member of the Auxiliary, at its head, has attended to all of the planting of these schoolyards. A petition will be presented to the board of education, asking them to plant trees in all the schoolyards and in front of schools wherever possible, and the Park Commissioners will be asked to take care of them as they do of those on the boulevards. The Milwaukee branch of the Auxiliary is doing good work and is offering prizes for improvements in the poorer districts. After two meetings of the Auxiliary there, a local improvement society was formed to beautify the city in various ways. The president, Mrs. Hall, is delighted with reports of work done all over the country by the Auxiliary.

The Ewing-street block and the other two blocks selected for improvement by the Auxiliary lie in the Ghetto. Hall House is bounded on the south by part of the Ewing-street block, and Miss Addams, who is an honorary member of

the Auxiliary, takes great interest in its improvement. Miss Gertrude Howe, who is the kindergarten teacher at Hall House and is personally acquainted with seven hundred of the children in the neighborhood, has distributed the plants, called upon the neighbors and put the children "pon honor" as to the taking care of the plants and flowers. Forgive the postscript, but you do not appreciate as we do what it means to have Hall House to back up a scheme.

EMILY S. GRIMES.

KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs met in Bowling Green June 4, 5 and 6. There were present fifty delegates, representing the different sections of the state. The questions before the assembly were: The work of standing committees and the admission of negro clubs to the General Federation. The committees were: Traveling libraries, free libraries, economics, art, forestry, mountain settlement work. To these have been added committee on tree planting and village improvement, committee on education.

The work reported shows great progress. The traveling library has fifty-five boxes circulating in the mountains, a circuit in twenty-one counties, with the county seat a distributing point. The distribution of books among these mountain people has been to them the touch of brotherhood and uplifting; despite small funds this work been given an important place in the reports of librarians in England and America.

The free library committee has raised funds in many towns and expects to have a bill passed this winter to establish free libraries and reading rooms in cities of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes. Economics have been strengthened by the formation of a consumers' league. Art has added mounted pictures to the boxes of the traveling library. Forestry has aroused such an interest that we expect soon to have a forestry association. The committee has confined its work during the year to the educational phase, making itself ready for concerted state legislation when the fitting time comes.

The mountain settlement work was carried out by several young women, their settlement in the mountains of Kentucky, their surroundings so remote from civilization that it seems impossible for such conditions to exist. The one-room cabin, no trade, no commerce, no education, no opportunity, rugged mountains, poverty, not even the Bible to guide and teach, it is in this part of our state that our traveling library is doing missionary work, and with the mountain settlement leading the way toward a better condition. The delegates voted to petition the Legislature to make it obligatory to put women upon the board of trustees of all state educational institutions and to petition the General Assembly to amend the common school law so as to grant to all women of the state the same privileges as electors in school elections granted to towns of the second class.

The question of admitting clubs of negro women had been referred by the ex-board to a committee of three to prepare a preamble to the resolution, "That it is the sense of this body to protest against the admission of clubs of colored women to the General Federation." The committee presented this majority report:

Feeling that definite action upon this question on the part of the Kentucky Federation to be premature and ill-advised, hoping that time and further council will adjust this matter in a manner satisfactory to all sections, we recommend the matter to be laid upon the table.

Signed by two of its members, the minority report recommended the following preamble already adopted by the Women's Club of Louisville:

WHEREAS, We hold the opinion that the question of admission of clubs of colored women to the General Federation is one of vital importance; and

WHEREAS, We believe the General Federation has hitherto wielded a most powerful influence in wiping out sectional lines and through better knowledge of each other has brought the women of this country into closer and more fraternal relations and

WHEREAS, We of the South have the best means of judging the negro race as a whole, and not by occasional exceptions; and

WHEREAS, The result of unprejudiced observation leads to the conclusion that they are not fitted to add to the working power of the General Federation; and

WHEREAS, We also believe that such forcing of the race development would be highly injurious to them, and that they should rather be encouraged and helped to make an original and independent intellectual and educational development; and

WHEREAS, For these reasons we believe that admission of clubs of colored women to the General Federation would be an unwise step, harmful both to the said clubs and to the interest of the General Federation; be it

Resolved, That the Kentucky Federation of women's clubs protest against the admission of clubs of colored women to the General Federation.

The recommendation of the majority report was rejected and the preamble adopted after a long discussion which showed many different shades of opinions, but all based on reasonable grounds and expressed in the most temperate manner. Kentucky stands unmistakably opposed to the admission of clubs of negro women to the General Federation. She does it in no spirit of sectional feeling or race prejudice, but because she understands the conditions and dangers, and echoes the feelings of many of the leaders of the colored people. Her delegates to the next biennial, Mrs. Wm. Perkins, of Covington; Mrs. Cornelia Bush, of Frankfort; Mrs. Patty B. Temple and Mrs. C. P. Barnes, of Louisville, are instructed to vote against admitting negro clubs and in favor of re-organization of the General Federation on state lines.

MRS. GEORGE C. AVERY,
President of Kentucky Federation.

NEW YORK.

The third meeting of the executive board of the New York State Federation was held in Oneonta, N. Y., at the rooms of the Oneonta Woman's Club, April 25, nine members being present from various parts of the state, Mrs. Zabriskie, the president in the chair. Among the letters received was an interesting one from the Nineteenth Century Club of Bermuda, West Indies, asking for books to aid them in their club work.

The chairman on education, Mrs. S. B. Dunn, of Jamaica, L. I., sent an interesting report, also Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, of Brooklyn, chairman of library committee.

Mrs. Blakely, of Reciprocity Bureau, reported progress, but New York state has not as yet enlarged this department as it soon hopes to. All of the papers read at the last state convention have been given over to the reciprocity department. It was intended to have these edited with the minutes, but the expense estimated to do this amounted to \$400. It was therefore wisely resolved to edit only the minutes together with the directory for the year, thus greatly curtailing the printing bill. Miss Anna Maxwell Jones reported having received and disbursed \$521.80 for the Galveston relief fund, making an excellent showing in philanthropy for the state clubs. The final plans were decided upon for the state convention of women's clubs in Buffalo, October 7 to 10 inclusive. The Genesee Hotel will be headquarters and the sessions held in the Delaware avenue Baptist church, and one evening there will be a mass meeting with an attractive program on the exposition grounds at the Temple of Music.

Only four subjects for discussion at this year's convention and longer time allowed each, vs.: Philanthropy, Civics, Libraries, Art (combining literature and music).

The ladies of Oneonta entertained the executive board delightfully at luncheon and at several receptions.

Mrs. Charles Dow, the vice-president, invited the board to be

her guests over Sunday and to hold the executive meeting with her on Monday, October 6, at her home in Jamestown, the day preceding the convention in Buffalo. The invitation was accepted.

ANNA MAXWELL JONES.

MISSOURI.

The board of directors and World's Fair committee of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs met in the parlors of the Florence Hotel, Carrollton, Mo., April 25, 1901, with the president, Mrs. Edwin Harrison, of St. Louis, in the chair. The usual routine business was transacted, after which special consideration was given to the program for the annual meeting to be held in St. Joseph next October and a motion to write ex-Governor D. R. Francis to address the Federation at that time on the Louisiana Purchase was carried.

A talk from Miss Perry of St. Louis on the present condition and needs of the Bureau of Traveling Libraries resulted in an order to place \$25 with the Kansas City members of the bureau to be used for library purposes.

The work of the World's Fair committee was discussed at length and an earnest plea was made for "The Hall of Philanthropy," as the woman's memorial.

A resolution was carried opposing a separate department for exhibiting woman's work, and Mrs. Harrison, president of the Federation, was elected the Missouri representative of the Louisiana Purchase committee.

On motion of Mrs. Woodstock of Kansas City it was resolved that the state board recommend the CLUB WOMAN at the annual meeting in October as a valuable help in club work, and the General Federation secretary was appointed correspondent to report matters of importance in the state work.

An invitation to the directors and committee from Superintendent Streeter to visit the high school on Friday was accepted.

An informal reception was held by the Magazine Club on Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. William E. Hudson, and other social courtesies filled in every spare hour. The business meetings were harmonious and satisfactory, and the hospitality of the Carrollton people made the visit there a joy and delight.

LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana State Federation was organized two years ago, when at the invitation of the Shreveport clubs delegates from New Orleans, Coushatta, Natchitoches and Ruston met in that city.

The officers elected at this meeting were: Mrs. J. M. Foster, Shreveport, president; Miss Marion Brown, New Orleans, first vice-president; Mrs. Amanda Taylor, Ruston, recording secretary; Miss Agnes Morris, Natchitoches, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Camilla Brazeale, Natchitoches, treasurer; Mrs. McGoldrick, Coushatta, auditor.

The clubs which were represented at this meeting were: The Woman's club of New Orleans, Oak Leaf Club of Coushatta, Lesche of Natchitoches, Woman's Culture Club of Ruston, and the following Shreveport clubs: Hypatia, which in our state is called the "mother of clubs," Pierian, Derthick Musical Club, Warner, Authors' Home Charitable Association, Home for the Homeless. An account of this meeting was published in the CLUB WOMAN.

In November, 1900, the State Federation was entertained by the Lesche of Natchitoches. A number of club not represented in the meeting at Shreveport sent delegates to Natchitoches.

The Lesche, with hospitality characteristic of the town in which it lives, opened her homes to all who wished to come, not merely to delegates.

The convention was a success in every way, and perhaps its greatest result is the kind feeling and affectionate interest which

now exists between the Louisiana clubs and which the convention at Natchitoches served to foster.

The Federation elects officers every two years, although it convenes annually. Since its organization the following clubs have been received into membership: Pierian of Ruston, Magnolia of Alexandria, Enterprise of Lake Charles, Review of Lake Charles, Woman's Club of Crowley, Woman's Literary of Lafayette. At the meeting in Natchitoches, Mrs. L. H. Moss of Lake Charles was appointed to serve during the unexpired term of Mrs. Taylor, recording secretary, who had resigned.

The Louisiana clubs are interested in a great variety of lines—from purely literary study to practical charity, from music to civics. The Louisiana State Federation has not yet joined the national body. The matter will probably be discussed at the state convention to be held in Lake Charles in November 1901.

However, six of the clubs belonging to the state also hold individual membership in the national body. The club movement is comparatively new in Louisiana, and when we consider the great strength of the Northern and Eastern Federations we feel very weak indeed. However, we know there is work for us to do, and we have the will to do it, and so we hope and trust.

FLORIDA.

At our annual election, held on April 22d last, the following officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. Joseph H. Durkee; 1st vice-president, literary department, Mrs. Lawrence Haynes; 2d vice-president, social department, Mrs. W. W. Cummer; 3d vice-president, philanthropic department, Dr. Malvina Reichard; recording secretary, Mrs. R. M. Pollard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. T. Doty.

Since the above election was held a great disaster has befallen our city in the calamitous fire which destroyed the most populous portion of Jacksonville, leaving an area encompassed by a radius of four miles, which, before the devouring flames swept over it, was covered by handsome residences, cosy cottages, churches and business houses, offices, etc., a desolate waste, marked only by heaps of crumbled bricks and here and there a tall chimney left standing as a specter among the ruins. In a few short hours thousands of families had been rendered absolutely homeless, and in most cases they had lost also all their household and personal effects.

Much has been done to relieve this sad state of affairs, but very much still remains to be accomplished. It will necessarily be many months before homes and business houses can be rebuilt, and meanwhile these homeless people are crowded into the small number of houses left, several families in many instances occupying one small house, many persons living in one or two rooms, and dependent for even this shelter on the kindness of friends or charitable strangers, and but poorly supplied with the necessities of existence.

In view of this distressing condition of affairs in our city, the Woman's Club of Jacksonville begs to appeal for assistance to her sister clubs of the General Federation for her philanthropic department, to enable the club to more effectually lend a hand in relieving the discomfort of those left destitute by this fire.

The Woman's Club rooms were also destroyed, with the library and all other property of the club, but it is energetically endeavoring to recuperate from these losses, and although a large portion of the club members have lost their homes each and every one is working faithfully to assist those whose needs are most pressing.

Any assistance that any of the clubs of the General Federation may feel inclined to give to our philanthropic department in the way of money, clothing, bedding, etc., for the relief of the destitute, will be most thankfully received and acknowledged by the Woman's Club. All such donations may be sent to the Woman's Club of Jacksonville, in care of Dr. Malvina Reichard, chairman of the philanthropic department.

ALICE ELY DOTY,
Corresponding Secretary

OKLAHOMA.

The Oklahoma and Indian Territory Federation held its third annual meeting at Purcell, Indian Territory, on May 21, 22 and 23. Purcell is a town of 2500 people, with thirty club women, who entertained the Federation most royally. The meeting was by far the strongest one in every way that this Federation has ever enjoyed. Mrs. J. C. Terrell, ex-president of the Texas Federation, who has the reputation of "always hitting the nail on the head," Mrs. Noble Prentiss and Mrs. Barker, of the Kansas Social Science Federation, were present to help and to insure the success of the meeting. Mrs. Terrell gave her address on the first evening of the convention. The subject was "The Danger Line." She warned us of the growing tendency of club women and mothers to scatter our forces, and counselled moderation and concentration in all lines of work. The president, Mrs. Selwyn Douglas, in her annual address, in summing up the work of the three years of the Federation, said that the Federation had grown from ten clubs numbering two hundred women to forty clubs numbering over one thousand members. The work is full of encouraging features, and not only the president but the entire convention was full of enthusiastic inspiration and hopes for the future.

The traveling libraries movement is fully organized, and twenty cases of fifty books each were donated. These will do an immense amount of good, going out into the two territories and into many towns miles from books and bookstores. Before the year is over the traveling portfolios will start on their beneficent journey through the two territories. The reciprocity bureau reported twenty-two well prepared papers for exchange.

The papers in all departments were unusually good. A talk on Indian Women by Miss Ida Roff of Anadarks, O. T., who works among them, and who writes articles on Indian Life for "Harper's Young People," was full of interest. She illustrated her article with pictures and samples of lace work made by the Indian women.

A paper on Rembrandt, with illustrations by Mrs. Geo. Lieber of Oklahoma City was very delightful. This was followed by a bright paper on "Millet and Rosa Bonheur" by Mrs. J. O. Blakney, of Shawnee, O. T. The paper in the literature department by Mrs. A. H. Houston of Guthrie on the Women of Shakespeare, and another by Mrs. Frank Butts of Oklahoma City on the historical novel were both scholarly papers and much discussed.

The time of the annual meeting was changed from May to October, and the next meeting will be held at Shawnee, O. T., in October, 1902.

The club women of the Federation are much indebted to the CLUB WOMAN for its assistance during the year. Many of the clubs are using Mrs. May Alden Ward's course of study just as laid out and feel very safe in doing so. Mrs. Fox's articles on Parliamentary Usage, have been especially helpful and quotations from "The Mellowing of Occasion" meet one at every turn. The Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory Federation hope to send a car full of club women next April to the biennial at Los Angeles.

KANSAS.

The Kansas State Social Science Federation counts among its most valued possessions the Topeka Federation of Clubs of Topeka, Kan. This includes 500 active club women.

In 1897, the first year of its organization, the traveling library movement was started by Mrs. W. A. Johnston. The undertaking was so skillfully managed that the Legislature in 1899 passed a law adopting the traveling library system. It is now a part of the State Administration and contains nearly 6000 volumes which are being distributed to any part of the state.

Topeka is especially proud that Mrs. Johnston's work has been so thoroughly appreciated as to receive public acknowledgement

in her elections to the presidency of the State Federation at the annual meeting last May.

No other candidate was placed in opposition and her election was unanimous.

Mrs. Johnston is the wife of Judge W. A. Johnston, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The work of the Topeka Federation in the last two years has been chiefly in the line of schoolroom decoration.

Its art committee selected wall decorations for fifty-four school-rooms and nearly \$1200 has been expended for pictures and casts.

A series of art lectures by Fraulein Stolle, of Boston, last November, increased the picture fund, at the same time providing a delightful opportunity to the public to become acquainted with colored reproductions of the great masterpieces.

The bi-monthly meetings of the year have been of unusual interest. At the February meeting the Federation entertained the wives of the state officials and legislators and gave them the pleasure of hearing the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps." Mr. Sheldon read three short stories with brief comments. A reception followed the program.

Mrs. A. H. Thompson has just been re-elected president of the Federation, and her third term of office promises to be even more eventful than the past.

A club extension committee and a civic committee have been added, and the president has some splendid plans for future work.

An invitation has been extended the Executive Board of the G. W. F. C. to hold a meeting in Topeka next October, which will probably be accepted. Not only Topeka women but those of the entire state will be interested in the meeting, for Mrs. Priddy, chairman of the program committee for the next biennial, is a Kansas club woman, and the Kansas club women desire to do her honor.

Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe spent the month of May in New York city and sailed June 12 for Europe to be absent until October. It will be recalled that last November Mrs. Lowe was granted a year's leave of absence, which it was at first supposed she would spend abroad. Instead she has been resting most of the time in her own home in Atlanta, free from care, her duties as the head of the General Federation having devolved on the first vice-president, Mrs. Denison. The rest has had a beneficial effect upon Mrs. Lowe's health, which it is hoped her summer abroad will continue.

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.



THE work of the National Society of New England Women closed last month except formation of branches, which is continuous, and plans for headquarters at the Pan-American Exposition, which will be established this month and will continue until the close of the exposition in November.

For this interest the president and committee investigated carefully hotels, boarding houses and other available accommodations, and are prepared to recommend reliable places where stated nominal rates have been pledged for all visiting women of New England ancestry who desire to avail themselves of the plans.

One of the leading hotels at Buffalo has been selected as headquarters, and a registry headquarters is also established at the New England States Building on the grounds, which is in charge of a clerk whose duty it is to permit all visiting women claiming New England ancestry to register, give them whatever advice may be required, and assist in securing comfortable accommodations while at the exposition.

Those desiring to have rooms engaged or to obtain information regarding plans for entertainment, etc., should address clerk for National Society of New England Women, New England States Building, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., enclosing 50 cents to cover expenses thereby involved. It is best that all visiting women make previous arrangements for their entertainment before going, to save both fatigue and time after arriving there.

The local committee at Buffalo will advise with visiting New England women who desire to form branches in their own locations, and in various other ways will help advance the interests and aims of the National Society.

The clause of the constitution which states the purpose of the society includes "advise and assist all women of New England ancestry," and it seems a very fitting occasion that the spirit of the clause shall assert itself during our republic's great fete, which will bring together so many women who boast New England ancestry.

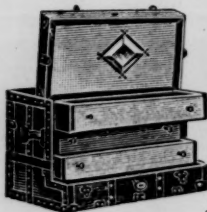
The society is not only patriotic, social and literary, but also practically philanthropic; and philanthropy does not necessarily mean financial aid, but attention and thought toward one another.

It may not come amiss to state here that women visitors at the Pan-American will be less inconvenienced the fewer pieces of baggage with which they encumber themselves, and shortened skirts and comfortable shoes are highly important articles of apparel.

At the closing business meeting of the parent society Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, 243 West Ninety-ninth street, New York, late president, was made chairman of branches, hence all communications regarding branch formation may be addressed to her.

E. M. L.,

Sec. Press Com. N. S. N. E. Women.



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UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS 1812.

Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society.



THE fifth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania society was held on May 22 in the Twentieth Century Club House, Pittsburg. The assembly room, where the business meetings were held, was beautifully decorated, large American flags draping the available spaces and a fine portrait of General Andrew Jackson, which is the property of the Dolly Madison Chapter, a gift from Mrs. George Bingham, occupying a prominent position.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a goodly number of members were present when the meeting opened at 10:30 A. M. According to a local newspaper, "even the weather had no visible effect on the spirits or the energy of the local chapter or its Eastern guests."

After the introductory prayer and roll-call, the first vice-president, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson gave the address of welcome, which was followed by the report of the able state secretary, Miss Catherine Irwin Egle. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Henry J. Bailey, next presented, showed the society to be in a good financial condition, there being in the treasury \$277.43. Mrs. Henry Clay Marshall, the historian, gave an exhaustive and interesting report of the history of the state organization and growth from which it was learned that the Dolly Madison Chapter, Pittsburg, the oldest and largest chapter, was organized in May, 1897, the Keystone Chapter, Harrisburg, was organized in December, 1899, and the Old Ironsides Chapter, Media, was organized in September, 1900.

The report of Dr. Millie J. Chapman, surgeon, which was next presented, gave an account of relief work done for soldiers and their families, as well as the work accomplished in instructing children, both native and foreign born, in American history and patriotism. Especially interesting was the story of the little Italian girl, who having read of Betsey Ross in the Patriotic Primer and being desirous of following her example begged to be given material to make an American flag, which request was granted as a reward of merit. The society was so much impressed by this report that it voted that \$50 be set aside for the use of Dr. Chapman in state relief work and for expenses in securing pensions when necessary.

At 12 o'clock suitable memorial services were held, Rev. Henry Baker, D. D., officiating, in memory of Mrs. Louis W. Hall, the first president of the society and of the four other members deceased since the organization; viz., Mrs. Ellen Hall Wright of Harrisburg, Mrs. William Andenreid of Philadelphia, Mrs. May Louise Schmidt of York and Mrs. George Bingham of Pittsburg.

The meeting was adjourned until 1:30 P. M., and during this recess luncheon was served in the palm room of the Lincoln hotel, where the viands were seasoned by the true Attic salt of wit and wisdom.

The first hour of the afternoon was devoted to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected:

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President, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, of the Dolly Madison Chapter; 1st vice-president, Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr., of Old Ironsides Chapter; 2d vice-president Mrs. Thomas McDowell Jones of Keystone Chapter; secretary, Mrs. Robert T. Reineman, of Dolly Madison Chapter; historian, Mrs. Henry Clay Marshall, of Old Ironsides Chapter; registrar, Mrs. William Hunter House of Dolly Madison Chapter; treasurer, Mrs. George C. Bent of Keystone Chapter; surgeon, Dr. Millie J. Chapman of Dolly Madison Chapter; chaplains, Rev. Henry Baker, D. D., and Rev. Edward Ward, D. D.

The election being comfortably over and the officers installed, an open discussion on topics of interest to members of the society was introduced by Mrs. Bell Howard Downing, regent of Old Ironsides Chapter, who read a very instructive and interesting paper, and who was followed by Mrs. Kendricks, Mrs. Francis Henry Wade and others. Mrs. H. C. Marshall spoke on the necessity of amendments to the state by-laws with her usual wit and trenchant humor, giving much satisfaction to the hearers. It having been reported that Mrs. William Walls, the registrar, was very ill, the secretary was instructed to send her a telegram expressing sympathy and hopes for her speedy recovery.

It was decided that a telegram of kindest greetings be sent to Mrs. William Gerry Slade, President of the National Society, when, almost simultaneously, a telegraph boy arrived upon the scene bearing a message of greeting and congratulation from Mrs. Slade to the Pennsylvania Society. The fifth annual meeting of the State Society adjourned, and the reception given by the Dolly Madison Chapter to the officers and visiting delegates, followed. The local journals characterized this reception as a "very brilliant affair," and the guests who were members of the Colonial Dames, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, certainly considered it very pleasant. After the receiving of visitors the president introduced Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh as the mistress of ceremonies, who made a brief and appropriate address. Mrs. Kendrick followed in a scholarly and patriotic address which was greatly appreciated, after which Mrs. Samuel Ammon, regent of the Pittsburg Chapter, D. A. R., gave a charming historical address, and Mr. Thomas Stephen Brown, secretary of S. A. R., spoke on the utility and the duty of patriotic societies. The John Hart Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, was represented by Carl Martin, who recited James Whitcomb Riley's "Old Glory" in a manner which drew forth great applause. This was very suitably followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Mr. Mark Baker, in excellent style, the audience joining in the refrain. Refreshments were served in the Club's pleasant dining room which had been adorned with flags and white carnations by Mrs. Frank E. Moore, chairman of the entertainment committee and her assistants, and so in agreeable social intercourse ended this notable day in Pittsburg—the fifth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society.

Flag Presentation.

The Dolly Madison Chapter had a most impressive and unusual meeting in the residence of the state president, Mrs. Johnson, on May 31, at 3 P. M. It was the occasion of the presentation to

the Dolly Madison Chapter of a beautiful flag of the society, the gift of Miss Mary Grace Hall and Mr. Frank Hall, in the name of their mother, Mrs. Louis W. Hall, first president of the Pennsylvania Society. The presentation was made by Mrs. Johnson, in behalf of the donors, and the flag was received by Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh, regent of the Dolly Madison Chapter. The flag, nearly seven feet in length, occupied a place of honor at one end of the long drawing-room. It is of rich blue silk bordered with heavy grey silk fringe. In the center of the banner is the insignia of the society, embroidered in gold color, and depending from a branch of white carnations, embroidered in white and gray. Under the insignia runs the inscription, "Dolly Madison Chapter, U. S. D., 1812." The flag is attached to a pole, ten feet long, surmounted by a golden eagle, from which hang heavy silken gray cords and tassels. A broad gold band encircles the pole upon which are the words, "Presented by Mrs. Louis W. Hall." The flag is regarded by the members of the chapter with most tender reverence, and shall ever remain their most precious possession.

The annual meeting of the Ohio Society U. S. D., 1812, was held at the residence of the president, Mrs. T. L. A. Greve, 408 West Eighth street, Cincinnati, Friday morning, May 17, at 10 o'clock. After the ordinary business and reading of reports refreshments were served, and a social hour enjoyed.

MRS. ALEX. CLARK,
Historian U. S. D., 1812, Ohio Society.

THE DAY'S CHIEF TOPIC.

Where and how to spend the summer is a question to be considered by nearly everybody. If you are not interested, you should be, and if you are, consider New England, with its great wealth of mountains, rivers, lakes, seashore and historic spots.

In the heart of the Appalachian Range, the secondary range of American, which includes the famous White Mountains, are hundreds of places where one may go and enjoy the cool, quiet grandeur of the magnificent panoramic scenery, its grand precipitous rocks, its green fields and the beautiful silvery lakes sprinkled here and there like bits of broken mirror.

Think of the places where sports of all kinds may be enjoyed, including the popular games of golf, polo and tennis.

Leave the mountains and turn to the beautiful lakes and streams, or to the vast, grand ocean which forms the eastern boundary of New England, here boating, fishing, yachting and bathing are participated in more than in any other part of the world.

New England lacks not historically, but can boast of containing many relics of the early pilgrim settlers, as well as of the Indian and Revolutionary periods.

A valuable book containing a list of hotels and boarding houses with their rates and accommodations, also maps, routes and rates of the Boston & Maine Railroad and connections will be sent free to any address on application to the Passenger Department of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass.

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BOOKS.



ONE of the finest and most valuable books of the season is the "May-Flower and her Log," a successful attempt by Azel Ames to make a thorough analysis of all available documents connected with the exodus of the Pilgrims. Dr. Ames has studied the history of the Speedwell, the model and rig of the May-Flower, her charter, officers, crew, passenger list, quarters, provisions, lading, etc.; he has from all accessible data constructed a log of the May-Flower's first voyage to America and in an appendix he reprints some of the most significant documents bearing on the subject. The author believes in the statement of James Russell Lowell that "next to the fugitives whom Moses led out of Egypt the little shipload of outcasts who landed at Plymouth are destined to influence the future of the world," and he has spared no pains to find out every possible record, not disdaining the simplest and humblest sources. This is the first effort to bring together in consecutive relation in a journal the actual happenings of that "destiny-freighted voyage," and no relevant item, however trivial it may seem, has been neglected where it could possibly be of use in interpreting and amplifying that all-too-scanty record. The Speedwell's log is also given, with a trustworthy account of the difficulties that beset her and the final consolidation of her passengers and lading with those of the May-Flower. Many hitherto undiscovered facts appear in the volume and many corrections (with substantiations thereof) of what have been heretofore accepted as facts. The volume appears in an attractive form, printed in seventeenth century style on antique laid paper, with ornamented initials, chapter headings and tail-pieces, and bound in an appropriate manner. There are maps and charts showing the course of the Pilgrims and a portrait of Governor Edward Winslow. The book is almost a necessity and quite indispensable for all students and lovers of history, and equally so to the vast numbers of patriotic Americans who value the fact that their ancestors came over in the May-Flower. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price \$6.

"Old Bowen's Legacy," by Edwin Asa Dix, bids fair to be as popular as that other story of his, "Deacon Bradbury," both being well-written stories of New England country life. "Old Bowen" was an eccentric, close-fisted old miser, who left a large fortune in the hands of three trusty men who were to serve as trustees and bestow the money upon somebody in the village of Felton, where it would do the most good, within a year. Failing of that the fortune was to go to outside institutions. The problem grows complicated as the story progresses, but at the last the right persons are found, and the whole village is satisfied. The life of the small New England village, with its narrowness, greed, harsh judgment, and its uprightness, simple faith and kindly good will, is well set forth, and render the book well worth reading. New York. Century Co. Price, \$1.50.

"The Successors to Mary the First," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, is a book that will appeal to every housekeeper, as it treats with a knowledge born of experience of the "servant-girl problem." There is a good deal about mistresses in it, too, and an undertone of sharp criticism on the American family that may well be taken into account. The perplexities and tribulations of the mistress, her wrestlings with the intelligence offices, which proved largely non-intelligent, and with the societies for the amelioration of the condition of the employed, call out Mrs. Ward's most delicious satire and cleverest irony. It is one of the books for women to make sure of. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"The Story of Eva" is a good one. It is an original and interesting study of character. Mr. Will Payne is a thorough artist, and he deals with a phase of life worth studying. The hero is an Eastern man, the heroine a Western woman. Its pictures of various phases of life are discriminating and entertaining, while the development of the man and the woman forms a story of dramatic power and great spiritual insight. It is daring in its treatment of topics usually forbidden, but treats them with consideration and dignity, and carries a powerful moral; and it is marked by high artistic quality. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"Miss Pritchard's Wedding Trip" is the title of the latest of Clara Louise Burnham's stories, and her stories are always popular with the discriminating class. It is a tale of a wedding journey taken by an unwed bride with the daughter of her faithless love, and a joyous story that should make every heart glad. Missing her own personal happiness, Miss Pritchard lives it over again in the lives of two young people she loves. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"Penelope's Irish Experiences" is another book about that delightful character of Kate Douglas Wiggin's, and in this one Penelope and her companions "do" Ireland in the same irresistible fashion in which they did England and Scotland. The book has the charm of the spontaneous fun which might be expected from three bright young American women in unusual situations and strange surroundings in the native isle of humor. The story is delightfully told, as we have come to expect of Mrs. Wiggin, and is well worth a place among the best of her books. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.25.

"The Crisis," by Winston Churchill, was an instantaneous hit as might be expected of the successor to "Richard Carvel." The Carvels are introduced, the heroine is a Carvel, and yet the story is of modern times. The same human qualities, the same appeals made to diverse natures, which characterized the story of "Richard Carvel" are to be found in "The Crisis." Mr. Churchill writes with a fine American spirit and his eye sweeps a broad horizon. "The Crisis" is a complete, well-rounded whole—a satisfying romance of the most important period in the history of the United States. The several scenes in the book in which Abraham Lincoln figures give a picture of that great, magnetic, lovable man which has been drawn with evident affection and exceptional success. The reader is swept along by a relentless series of events towards the inevitable crash which shook the Nation. This is a book every American should know, for it teaches him anew to revere the memory of the men to whom this nation owes its continued existence, to bow in gratitude to even the least of them who struggled on the hustings and in daily life, or later shouldered a musket. New York. Macmillan & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"Voysey" is a story of English life by R. O. Prowse which deals with the Voysey family in general and one Dr. Voysey and his sister Nell in particular. Both have their trials and their love-affairs and these are all worked up into a pretty tale which will prove an excellent antidote for a sleepy summer afternoon. It is a long story (404 pages) and leaves rather an unpleasant impression behind; still plenty of people will like it. New York. Macmillan Co. Price, \$1.50.

"Another Woman's Territory," by Alien, is thought by many to be a novel of unusual strength and interest. The refinement in style, the vivid descriptions and clever analysis of character entitle it to a place among the best novels of the day. But it, too, deals with certain aspects of life that are, perhaps, better left alone. There are good characters and genuine humor in the book. New York. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Price \$1.50.

"Ballantyne," by Helen Campbell, is a new and distinctively American story, with a distinctively original plot. Its heroine is an American girl who goes to England to live because she is disappointed with her own country. Its hero, Ballantyne, though American by inheritance, has been brought up in an English home by a mother whose one wish is that he shall never visit America. But to Ballantyne America has been an ideal, and to him it stands for everything which is free and high. So many clubwomen know and admire Mrs. Campbell that interest in her new book is sure to increase during the coming year, and the book is well worth while. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"Within the Gates," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, begun in May, is continued in the June number of "McClure's Magazine." If ever imagination of man or woman was ardent and ideal and fit to peer into the hidden places, it certainly is that of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, whose work always seems on the verge of a revelation, when she writes of things beyond the sphere of experience. Never has Mrs. Ward been more powerful than in this effort to trace the development of a soul in the other world.

"Every One His Own Way," by Edith Wyatt, is the title of a collection of cheerful stories of plain people which her admirers claim are "sermons," but if so they are sugar-coated sufficiently to be very palatable indeed. They are well written and teach the lessons of toleration, sympathy and the real wisdom that lies in appreciation of the truth that it takes all kinds of people to make a world. New York. McClure, Phillips & Co. Price \$1.50.

Village improvement societies everywhere should need to be told, for if they are told they will be sure to read it, of Charles Mulford Robinson's "The Improvement of Towns and Cities." Women's clubs are taking deep interest nowadays in the topic which Mr. Robinson treats so ably and this volume, the aim of which is to pick out the salient points, to declare the best that has been done along every line, and to encourage further effort by showing the progress attainable because somewhere attained, will be of great service. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price \$1.25.

"New Yorkitis" is the newly coined title of an exceedingly interesting and readable book by John H. Girdner, M. D., who thus puts a name to the peculiar condition of life developed by a residence in the greatest American Metropolis. It is a book for thoughtful men and women and ought to bring out much discussion and a new order of things. We advise every New Yorker to read it, and every one else who can. New York. The Grafton Press. Price, \$1.25.

"Valencia's Garden" is not at all like "Elizabeth and her Garden" but is, on the contrary, the latest novel by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. The scene is laid in the same corner in France, where "The Archbishop and the Lady" lived and the characters are of gentle birth and breeding and individualized with humor and truth. The plot, French in conception and denouement for all its American heroine and its English hero, moves swiftly on past several dramatic crises to a sunshiny close. Mrs. Crowninshield makes this one of her most successful books. New York. Phillips & McClure. Co. Price, \$1.50.

"The Book of Genesis in the Light of Modern Knowledge" is a thoughtful and scholarly book by Rev. Elwood Worcester. He attempts to secure for these stories recognition for what they are, popular Semitic traditions of an illimitable past, given an eternally true and beautiful setting by men truly inspired by God as we accept the significance of inspiration today. From them, Dr.

Worcester reasons, we can learn the truths of God they are so well able to teach us, without stultifying all our thought by trying to believe the impossible. There is nothing to shock the rightly religious in this scholar's reverent handling of what is still accepted by thousands as literal statement. He proceeds by careful reasoning that leads the thought easily from one argument to another, translating, explaining, establishing proof of the three-fold authorship of Genesis and thus accounting for the disturbing variance and repetition of many passages, until with the final chapter he has destroyed nothing, but rather given new vitality and meaning to a portion of the world's most perfect literature. Dr. Worcester's habit of thought is clear and his expression free from befogging terms beyond the grasp of the members of an ordinary congregation, for whom these papers were written. The book will be welcomed by many minds, to whom it has long seemed puerile to discuss these stories as matters of fact. New York, McClure, Phillips & Co. Price, \$2.

"A Daughter of New France" is a charming new historical novel by Mary Catherine Crowley and is a story of the picturesque and romantic days of early Detroit. Some of the scenes are, however, laid in Quebec and Count Frontenac and other historic characters are introduced, as well as the dashing, brilliant and chivalrous Sieur de Cadillac. From the treasure-houses of French-Canadian history the author has drawn the material for a narrative which sketches the society of the city of Champlain at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, and which pictures the brilliant Gascon chevalier who laid the foundations of our American city of Detroit, with his company of sturdy voyageurs, coureurs de bois, sons of proud seigneurs, and the women who loved them and shared their fortunes. It is a delightful story, daintily told and to be specially commended to club women who are studying colonial history. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.

For years New England north from Boston has been frequented by the vacationist and health seeker. The first and most important feature which has made the region famous is the health-giving atmosphere; and this with delightful scenic surroundings, comfortable abiding places, an abundance of methods for diversion, coupled with unexcelled traveling facilities, suffice to make the territory a most superior and much sought outing place.

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Miss O. M. E. Rowe, who has just finished her long term as president and acting president of the Massachusetts Federation goes to Europe this month with her brother, Dr. Rowe, of the Boston City Hospital. Later, Miss Rowe will be joined by Miss Annie Kilham, the former state secretary of the Massachusetts Federation, and together they will go through Spain, returning at Thanksgiving time. The executive board, M. F. W. C., has just presented Miss Rowe with a jeweled brooch of exquisite workmanship, as a token of recognition for her faithful service to the State Federation as its head.

The Chicago Culture Club has this for its club sentiment: "There is a mistaken idea that culture means to paint a little, to sing a little, to dance a little and to quote passages from the late popular books. As a matter of fact culture means mastery over self; politeness, charity, fairness, good temper, good conduct. Culture is not a thing to make a display of; it is something to use so modestly that people do not discover all at once that you have it." This is worth remembering by every club woman in the land.

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